REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,637.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.............As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.............Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line.............„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, (12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. GOA, 19 5 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander J. Avern, on SATURDAY, the 14th October 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Musulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports or transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. PACHUMBA, 866 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander T. H. Franks, on FRIDAY, the 13th October 1876, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, JASK, GWADER, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PACHUMBA, 866 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th October 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th October 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. INDIA, ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to take delivery of their respective Goods.

No Claims for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th October 1876.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

THE undermentioned Brands of CHEROOTS and CIGARS (Mr. Neuberg's personal selection), now THOROUGHLY MATURED, are confidently offered for sale, with the certainty that they will meet that approval from SMOKERS, Mr. Neuberg has always studied to indulge.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

	Rs. per 1,000.
DAWSON'S PRIME	20
Do. No. 1	17
THOMSON'S PRIME	20
Do. No. 1	17
NONPAREILS	15

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

	Rs. per 1,000.
PRINCIPES	20
FAVOURITAS	22
REGALIAS ELEGANTE	25

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rs. 25 per 1,000.	Rs. 22 per 1,000.	Rs. 18 per 1,000.

DINDIGUL CIGARS.

(Mr. Neuberg's own Brand.)
The Indian Havannah par excellence.
Rs. 24, per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Oct. 1876.
AVOCA	1482	250	E. G. Stead	16th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	2984	450	W. B. Andrews	23rd—Southampton.
THIBET	2593	400	N. Stewart	30th—Suez, &c.
				Nov. 1876.
MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	6th—Southampton.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	13th—Suez &c.
NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	20th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	27th—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 17th Oct. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. TRAVANCORE, (1900 Tons and 350 H.P.), Capt. W. Barratt will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 14th October 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

ON SATURDAY, the 14th October, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S Steamship TANJORE, 2,263 Tons, 450 H. P., Captain J. C. Almond, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 7th October 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
S.S. INDIA	11th September.	21st October.
„ MACEDONIA	8th October.	18th November.
„ TRINACRIA	28th October.	13th December.
„ EUROPA	18th November.	3rd January.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS.............Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

	From Bombay.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL	28th October.
„ BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
„ CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

	First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

An invoice of American rattan mattings and door rugs of different sizes.

At 1 P. M.

The property of an officer going home.
A grey Arab charger, goes in single and double harness.
Few dozen Jaquesson's Champagne in quarts.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, Elkington's platedware, rich engraved glass and crockerywares, &c., at Breach Candy.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th Oct., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of John Warden, Esq., the same comprises handsome set of thin stem glassware, rich dinner, breakfast, and dessert services, best Elkington and Mappin's plateware, such as a set of dish covers containing 3 hotwater, curry dishes, cruet stands, waiter, tea set, butter pot, a set of best electroplated spoons and forks for 12 persons in case, handsome plated dessert knives and forks in Mahogany case, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, a firstrate double barrelled breech loading rifle by Callisher and Terry a do. do. muzzle loading do. by E. M. Reily, elegant seasoned blackwood French polished furniture by Deschamps & Co., such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces, handsome side board, Madras pattern dining room chairs, dumb waiters, te poys, Hinks's patent duplex and kerosine lamps, handsome French polished circular, pier, oval and square tables, with marble tops, English pattern easy and drawing room chairs, half and full backed sofas, Tete-a-tete couch, chiffoniers, a handsome 4 seated ottoman, Lady's folding chairs, monkey tables, whatnots, rich Persian and Brussels carpet, Tucker's plated 3 and 4 light hanging argand lamp, a firstrate sewing machine by Wheeler and Wilson, very handsome English four posts bedsteads, reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, cooking stoves, Lady's side saddles, &c.

Also a first class semi grand piano by Broadwood and Son's, the property of J. O'Leary, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of LOST LUGGAGE, at G. I. P. Railway Station, Boree under.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th October, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a quantity of lost luggage, etc.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelanwares, a first-class rosewood grand square piano by Broadwood and Sons, plants, etc., at Byculla.

On TUESDAY, next the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, etc., the property of E. C. Schrottky, Esq. Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture best plated, rich crockery and glasswares, a handsome English-built light Dog Cart, Plants, &c., at No. 139, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, next the 26th instant, at 1 P. M. Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, dog cart, &c., the property of E. M. Fogo, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome English walnutwood and carved blackwood household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glasswares, a valuable collection of choice and rare plants, etc., at No. 31, Parell (Sooparee Bagh Road).

On SATURDAY, the 4th November, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome English walnutwood and carved blackwood household furniture, plants, etc., the property of T. B. Bashford, Esq.

Also on the same occasion the property of a Gentleman:—
A English-built miniature brougham.
A light mail phaeton convertible into a waggonette.
A pair of Cape galloways.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th October 1876.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

Price—One Rupee.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.
SATURDAY, 14TH OCTOBER.
COMEDY AND BURLESQUE,
FIRST TIME
By this Company of the Petite Comedy in one act by Charles Dance, Esq.,
WHO SPEAKS FIRST?
Great success of the Oriental Extravaganza,
BROWN AMONG THE BRAHMINS;
Introducing the Bombay Favourite,
THE PARSEE BELLE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 3; Stalls, Rs. 2; Gallery, Re. 1.
PIT, ANNAS EIGHT.
Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.

WANTED, a FURNISHED HOUSE for two or three months from the first of January 1877. Address "P. P.," care of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Bombay, 12th October 1876.

THE REVD. G. MOORE, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, Vicar of Great Wollaston, offers a COMFORTABLE HOME to FOUR or FIVE CHILDREN, whose parent are resident abroad. The Vicarage is situated in a VERY HEALTHY LOCALITY near to Westbury Station between Shrewsbury and Welshpool. For references and further particulars apply to REVD. G. MOORE, Great Wollaston Vicarage, Shrewsbury, England.

POLICE ORDER.—As the DEWALEE FESTIVAL is now approaching, the Public are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person lets off or throws any FIREWORK in or near any public street, road or thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to Law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 12th October 1876.

NOTICE.—LOST, a CERTIFICATE of SHARE, Registered No. 1096, in THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, standing in the name of the Undersigned, and purchased by DHUNJEE MOWJEE. Any person bringing the same to the care of Mr. COOVERJEE MOWJEE at No. 5, Khalasi Chuckla, will receive a Reward of RUPEES FIVE. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or lending money on or in any way dealing with the said share. Due information of the loss has been given to the Company.

CASSIALL MITHALAL.

Bombay, 12th October 1876.

NOW READY,
SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

A LARGE SUPPLY on hand. Usual DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

Agents.—D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN.............Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S
TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ AND SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Are prompt and powerful Tonics; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of Appetite they are invaluable.

Per Bottle
Liq. Chirettinæ, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Sacch. Chirettine, „ 1-8 and „ 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 2, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a EUROPEAN BANDMASTER. Applications with Testimonials to be addressed to BAND SECRETARY, 3rd Regiment N. L. I., Kolhapore.

FOR SALE, a Strong Young GALLOWAY, believed to be sound, accustomed to carry a Lady and to Hill Work. Apply to No. 99, Office of this Paper.

NOTICES.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping, and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A.M. *to* 4 P.M.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

REDUCTION OF RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

IT was mentioned in the Annual Report for 1876 that the Board of Directors having been urged to lower their rates of premium for residence in India had taken the subject into consideration and would shortly be prepared to state their conclusions. New Tables of Rates have now been adopted, and may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary.

Standard Life Office,
12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, August 1876.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF ELECTRO-PLATED

DOUBLE WALLED ICE JUGS.

These Jugs being formed of 2 vessels (one inside the other) preserve Iced Drinks, Champagne, Claret Cup, &c., at a low temperature for hours, the chamber between the two vessels acting as a non-conductor of heat.

The designs are elegant, and the Electro-plating of good quality. Prices from Rs. 28 to Rs. 56.

ICE PAILS,
ALL ELECTRO-PLATE, Rs. 30 to Rs. 40.

ICE PAILS,
GLASS-MOUNTED WITH ELECTRO-PLATE,
Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

THE LATEST NOVELTY,
OAK ICE PAILS,
MOUNTED IN ELECTRO-PLATE,
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.

ICE CLAWS AND TONGS,
From Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 10-8.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Quotations for Cognacs of

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.,

WHO STAND THIRD ON THE LIST OF BRANDY EXPORTERS,

		In Bond.	
*	One Star	Rs. 15 0	per dozen.
*	One Star, in glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	„ 16 0 „	„
*	One Star, in Flasks, in cases of 2 dozen each	„ 17 0 „	case.
*	One Star, in Half-Flasks, in cases of 4 dozen each	„ 19 0 „	„
*	One Star, Crystal Barrell, = 1 dozen with bronze stand and plated tap complete	„ 23 0 „	barrel.
**	Two Stars	„ 18 8 „	dozen.
***	Three Stars	„ 21 8 „	„
** *	Four Stars, Extra Superior	„ 32 8 „	„

Duty and Town duty at Rs. 8-8 per case to be added to above Prices.

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry 10 per cent. discount off Bond Prices.

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies, and Traders, will be liberally treated. We ask their support.

CAUTION.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE AND CO.'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that certain unprincipled persons or Traders in Poona and elsewhere are practising spurious imitations of the above, Brandy by buying empty Barrels, Flasks, and Half-flasks of their (Bisquits) Brand, consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our brand which is to be had of all respectable dealers.

Any one giving us information that will lead to the discovery of this treachery will be rewarded.

Consumers generally will greatly aid us by destroying the labels of such Barrels, Flasks or Half-flasks after the contents are used.

From our part we offer to buy such empties in quantities of not less than 20 dozens.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY, OCTOBER 1876.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM & CO. invite attention to their large and choice *Stock* OF *Coatings, Whip Cords, Trowserings, Riding Cords, Vestings, Shetland Spuns, &c.*

We guarantee fit and style equal to the best London Establishments.

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	Rs. 90 0
Do. Dress West	12 0
Do. Dress Trowsers	23 0
White Marsella Vest	8 8

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	Rs. 36 to 43 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished	Rs. 35 to 50 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth	Rs. 43 to 50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	20 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to	25 0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat	15 0
Single Breasted	13 0
Black Paramatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to	18 0
Do. Single Breasted	13 0
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trowsers	27 8
Blue Serge, the Finest Quality, Wool Dyed, Double Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	30 0

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to 35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge	23 to 35 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to 50 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	35 to 45 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds	35 to 40 0
Pea Jackets, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

The Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trowsers	35 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8 8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

Single Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	Rs. 30 to 40 0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikaring and travelling made from Fancy Angolas	from Rs. 18 t 30 0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherds, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair	from Rs. 11-8 to 17 0

DRILL TROWSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trowsers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair	5 8
Real White American Drill	5 0
Fancy Striped Drill, per pair	from Rs. 6-8 to 7 0
Brown Holland, per pair	5 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat	30 0
Do. Trowsers	23 0
Do. Breeches	23 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat	27 0
Trowsers	21 0
Breeches	21 0
White Doe Racing Breeches	27 4
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat	20 0
Do. Trowsers	14 0
Do. Breeches	14 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass	20 0
Brown Flat Shikaring Coat	12 0
Trowsers	8 0
Breeches	8 0
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough	18 0

CHOLERA BELTS.

Badham & Co.'s Cholera Belts should be worn by every European in India. They completely protect the bowels from chill, and are a great support to the spine and far less bulky than the old Kummerbund.	3 to 3 8

Patterns with Instructions, for Self-measurement, free on application.

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.

LOCKETS.—*Plain Gold, Nos.* 1 *to* 12, *Rs.* 17 *to* 95. *Engraved, Rs.* 20 *to* 105. *Set with Gems, Rs.* 28 *to* 500. *The Guinea Locket, reverse set with Stone for Seal, Rs.* 55. *Half Guinea size, Rs.* 38. *Quarter size, Rs.* 26.

SMELLING BOTTLES.—*The "Union" Scent Bottle, for perfume at one end and Aromatic Vinegar or Salts at the other, variety of colours, from Rs.* 10 *to* 50 *each. The Silver "Keg," Rs.* 55. *The "Champagne" Scent Bottle, Rs.* 55 *to* 80. *The "Flask" Scent Bottle, Rs.* 30 *to* 60. *The Jointed "Opera" Scent Bottle, Rs.* 28 *to* 60. *The "Bugle" Scent Bottle with Vinaigrette, Rs.* 45 *to* 65.

THIMBLES.—*The "Everlasting" Thimble of solid Silver Gilt, with Gem Top, in case, Rs.* 5. *Gold Thimbles Rs.* 26 *to* 35; *with Gems, Rs.* 30 *to* 50.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST UPON APPLICATION.

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, SIMLA.
RAMPART ROW.

THORPE AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MASONIC CLOTHIERS,
GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS,
&c.
CORNER OF MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS.
FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS'S BEER.
BOTTLED BY STONE.
Quarts per doz. Cash...Rs. 6-8
Pints do. do. ... „ 4-6

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

"STARS."

THESE now distinguish our various qualities of COGNAC. We ship a FINER and an OLDER BRANDY, than do our Trade brethren. We challenge competition.

Our "*In Bond*" Prices are:—

		CASH.	CREDIT.
*	One Star	Rs. 15-4	Rs. 16-0
**	Two Stars	„ 17-4	„ 18-0
***	Three Stars	„ 21-0	„ 22-0
****	Four Stars	„ 24-12	„ 26-0
CURIOUS AND RARE OLD, A SPECIALITY, BOTTLED AND SHIPPED IN 1867	All charges included	42-12	„ 45-0

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.
2, Dean Lane, Fort.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor

THE CHOWK HOTEL,
MATHERAN.

THIS well known HOTEL IS NOW OPEN for Visitors.

JEWANJEE & Co.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS ACT AND TARIFF,
In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SILENT LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

HIGHEST HONORS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY.

SIMPLE and thorough of construction; speedy and easy of operation: durability of Seam; noiselessness of motion. Perfect workmanship. Plain Sewing, Hemming, Tucking, Felling, Gathering, Binding, Quilting, Cording, Braiding, Trimming and Fringing. Light or heavy Cloth and Leather work.

INSTRUCTION TO PURCHASERS GRATIS. PACKING FREE.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort. Sole Agents.

None are genuine without the name of J. & J. CASH.

CASH'S FRILLING.

THE MOST DURABLE AND SATISFACTORY TRIMMING FOR LADIES', CHILDREN'S, ADN INFANTS' WARDROBES.

SOLD BY DRAPERS EVERYWHERE.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

SUPERIOR TENTS of all kinds and sizes, manufactured to order on the shortest notice. A large selection of ready made Tents, both new and second-hand, new lined with carpets, checks, and furniture, or without furniture, for sale and on hire at reasonable prices, and rates can be had on application to the Undersigned, from whom full particulars can be obtained. Inspection is invited.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor and Timber Merchant.
No. 4, Old Immambarra, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

GENUINE ASSAM TEAS.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY,
APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
H. J. MEYER'S & CO.'S (CALCUTTA)
CELEBRATED TEAS FROM
ASSAM, CACHAR, DARJEELING, AND KANGRA VALLEY.

MESSRS. H. J. MEYER & Co. having an extensive stock of these REALLY FINE TEAS, they are always in a position to supply direct, or through their Agents any quantity from a 1 lb. Packet to 80 lb. Chests, and having their own Agency in London, they are prepared to execute Orders for Friends at Home at the actual additional charge for Freight and Clearing, and Teas can be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom free of all further expenses.

All Orders to be covered by a Remittance.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	1 lb. lead packet	Rs. 3-1	per lb
FLOWERY PEKOE	1 and 2 „ „	„ 2-4	„
ORANGE PEKOE	1 and 2 „ „	„ 1-14	„
PEKOE	1 and 2 „ „	„ 1-10	„
PEKOE SOUCHONG	1 and 2 „ „	„ 1-6	„
SOUCHONG	1 and 2 „ „	„ 1-4	„

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO DEALES AND FOR QUANTITIES.

SOUNDY & Co, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and varied stock of Ladies' Gold and Silver WATCHES of superior workmanship.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

Gold Hunting or Semi-Hunting from Rs. 90 to 140
„ „ „ „ „ keyless 185
„ „ enamelled and jewelled 200

LADIES' SILVER WATCHES.

Silver Hunting or Semi-Hunting Lever, Rs. 55.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.

Messrs F. L. & Co. have also received a new stock of the best English Jewellery consisting of
Ladies' Engagement Rings.
Brooches, Earring sets.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Neck and Guard chains.

A large stock of mechanical TOYS for Children's presents to be had at cost price.

NOTICES.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.,
FURNITURE, CARRIAGE, HARNESS,
AND
BILLIARD MANUFACTURERS,
MADRAS, BOMBAY, AND CALCUTTA.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

FURNITURE for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Bed-room.

FURNITURE for Messes, Clubs, Camp. New improved pattern Camp Chair, light and strong, 6 chairs, packed in a space 3 and 1½ by 1 foot.

FURNITURE for Churches, Altars, Pulpits, Desks, Reardosses, Lecterns, Chairs, Benches, Predieu, Communion Tables and Railings, Carpets, Velvets, Cushions, Punkahs.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD Tables with thick slate tops, improved Thurston's Cushions.

BILLIARD Cloth, Cues, Balls, Cue Tips, Chalk spare Rubber Cushions.

BAGATELLE BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

LANDAUS, 5 Glasses, quite a novelty, the last improvements, Landau-Omnibus, Landau-Clarence. Landau, 3 venetians, of Simple Mechanism. Landaulet-Brougham.

CEESPRING BERLINES, Clarences, Barouches and Coupes with or without coach-box and Withworth's Steel Perch.

WAGGONETTES, Waggonette rail body do. moveable top Waggonette-Stanhope, Waggonette Mail Phaeton.

PHAETON, Cab, Ladies, Park, Basket, Victoria and Denmark.

MAIL-PHAETONS, with Ladies' Sliding Step, with hind Seat revolving, also American Pattern.

BAROUCHES, the last and most elegant Patterns of *Paris, London, and Vienna.*

BROUGHAMS and Coupes Palankeen Coach with low venetian, Berline, Clarence, newest design for 1 or 2 horses.

BREAKS all Sizes, Table Breaks, Break-Omnibus Chariot, Breaks, Hunting Breaks.

BUGGIES, Gigs, Tilburys, Mylords, Ducs, do. with Rumble Spiders.

DOG-CARTS, all sizes and shapes, 2 and 4 wheeled, with or without moveable top and break.

D. & Co. have a large a stock of well-selected patent door-locks box and cupboard locks with two keys, padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, porcelain knobs with locks for hall doors, picture nails with brass heads, picture rings, picture cords, gilt nails, and punka wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for verandahs, tents, bed-rooms; they are punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles, Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for pavement, white and black, square foot mosaic pavement of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS: glass insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH; China and French damasks, red velvet, satin, cretonnes, and morocco leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and velvet-pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border papers for half-doors, ceilings, punkas; for theatres, representing landscapes, streets, and drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

ICE-MACHINE REFRIGERATOR—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in three minutes. These apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M Carre (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to housewives, hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

Ice-Machine Carre, worked by ammonia 2 and 4 lbs., which D. and Co. undertake to repair and re-charge with fresh ammonia.

Hydrofuge, double action, Rs. 17 and Rs. 25 each.

Garden Pumps do. do., Rs. 12 each.

BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATION.—The Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENT for the above Association is now prepared to accept risks against FIRE in BOMBAY and the MOFUSSIL at current rates.

S. L. MACNAGHTEN.

Bombay, 7th October 1876.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK RE-OPENED.

VISITORS TO MAHABLESHWAR can have COMFORTABLE PHAETON and TONGA DAKS supplied them by applying to

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor.

No. 28, Civil Lines, Poona.

N.B.—Contracts for return journey entered into on very easonable terms.

MAHABLESHWAR! MAHABLESHWAR!

BEST arrangements as usual. Comfortable PHAETONS at Rs. 35; and good new built easy running TONGAS at Rs. 20, including all charges.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE,
Proprietor of Stage Carriages, Main Street, Poona.

FOR SALE.

STEAM PUMP throwing 2 Tons per minute, with 130 ft Hose. For particulars apply at the APOLLO BUNDER REFRESHMENT ROOM.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are required for the CONVEYANCE of 12 LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES and TENDERS with FITTINGS to KURRACHEE, either by sailing Ships or Steamers. The heaviest piece of each Locomotive Engine weighing 17 Tons, measuring 27 feet × 9 feet. Apply to the Undersigned at Carnac Bunder for further particulars.

JOHN RYAN
Traffic Manager Port Trust, Agent for State Railways.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 16th, 17th and 18th instant, for the DEWALI HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
D. FINLAYSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd October 1876.

BHOWNUGGUR MILLS AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June last of Rs. 100 per share is PAYABLE at the Office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 13th October 1876. Rupees Twenty-two and Annas Eight per share are also payable to the holders of the first issue of Preference Quarter Shares as an Interim Dividend for the same period.

The Directors invite applications for the 400 remaining unallotted Preference Quarter Shares of Rs. 500 each.

Applications will be received up to 31st October 1876.

By Order of the Directors,
FORBES & Co.,
Secretary and Manager.

405, Elphinstone Circle, 2nd October 1876.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866, called THE TRUSTEES' and MORTGAGEES' POWERS ACT, 1866, and in the matter of the PROPERTY and CREDITS of PALLONJEE PESTONJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee, Inhabitant, deceased, who died intestate at Bombay, aforesaid, on or about the 26th day of February 1876, and JOINT LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION, to whose Property and Credits were GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 13th day of July last to JAIJEE and COWASJEE PALLONJEE, the Widow and eldest Son respectively of the said deceased. Notice is hereby given that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having claims upon or against the ESTATE of the said Pallonjee Pestonjee, deceased, are required, on or before MONDAY, the 30th day of October, 1876, to send to the said Administratrix and Administrator at the Office of their Proctors, Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, at No. 23, Apollo Street, Bombay, or at the Office of Messrs. JEFFERSON and PAYNE, No. 6, Apollo Street, Bombay, the particulars of such Claim. In default such Claims will be treated as waived, and the ASSETS will be DISTRIBUTED without reference to any Claim of which Notice shall not have been given as aforesaid. All persons indebted to or having property belonging to the said Estate are required to pay such debts and deliver up such property to the said Administratrix and Administrator at either of the Offices aforesaid forthwith.—Dated this 31st day of August 1876.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, 12TH OCT. 1876.

THE steady improvement in the funds of late is now clearly explained by the telegram published this morning, advising the arrangement of a six months' armistice between Turkey and Servia. For all practical purposes this may be accepted as a restoration of peace, and a general revival in trade may consequently be expected. The improvement may not be immediate, as it takes some time for business to resume its ordinary course, but that it must come is all but certain, and the mere return of confidence will alone have a marked influence. Consols yesterday recovered from 96¼ to 96½. French Rentes from 106 to 106½.

The Liverpool Cotton Market has immediately began to reflect the improved state of matters on the Continent, the tone yesterday being active at the opening and very firm at the close, the day's sales being 20,000 bales. Prices on the spot are quoted 1-16d. higher in Mid-Orleans and ⅛d. in G. F. Ginned Broach, and now that the incubus of the Eastern Question is removed and the undoubtedly strong position of the staple can assert itself, we may look for a further rise.

From New York Tuesday's telegram still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 10⅞ cents., but January shipment has advanced from 11 5 16 to 11 7-16 cent per lb. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Tuesday's Receipts	24,000	22,000	21,000
Four days' „	75,000	72,000	62,000
Total since 1st Sept............	419,000	360,000	313,000

With the exception of an advance of 10s. per ton in Cochin Cocoanut Oil the London General Produce Markets are quoted by Reuter as unchanged. The Turkish armistice, however, may be expected to exercise a quietening effect on Seeds.

The weekly biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday has resulted in £199,000 being allotted to Calcutta and £150,000 to Bombay, at an average of 1s. 8d. per rupee all round. This rate is fully as high as was generally expected here, and is evidently not regarded in London as indicating special strength, the quotation for Bar Silver still remaining at 52d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a very firm appearance at an advance of ⅛d., and some of the Banks showed an evident desire to force rates. No Private Bills of any amount were offered, however, while a fair demand was experienced for Bank Paper, and at the close 1-16d of the previous rise was lost. We now quote :—

Bank Bills on demand ....1s. 7 15-16d. per Rupee
Do 6 months' sight ...1s. 8 3-16d. „
Credits 3 „ ....1s. 8¼d. „
Documents 3 „ ....1s. 8¼ to 5-16d. „

On Calcutta demand drafts are quoted at ⅛ premium, but there are sellers not buyers at the rate. For 60 days' sight we still quote 9-16 per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains in the same stagnant state. We quote :—Fours. Rs. 100¼ to ⅜ ; Fours-and-a half, Rs. 100⅝ to ¾; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 103.

The SHARE MARKET remains very quiet with no transactions of any importance passing. Bank shares and Press Companies are unaltered. Colaba Land Company's shares have dropped Rs. 25 owing to the dispute now pending with the Cotton dealers, and for the same reason Mazagons have advanced to a like extent. Spinning and Weaving shares are steady, but generally unaltered in value.

COTTON, owing to the improved advices from home has been very firmly held, and sellers in some cases have been asking an advance of Rs. 2 per candy, but the advance in exchange, added to the already high prices as compared with Liverpool, has checked business, and only a few small purchases have been reported for export.

FREIGHTS are extremely quiet at £1-10 for Wheat and £1-12-6 to £1-13-9 for Cotton by steamer to Liverpool. For sailing vessels the demand for forward loading has apparently subsided for the time being.

PIECE GOODS are quiet and unaltered. Dealers now are taken up with preparations for the Dewalee, and we are not likely to see much doing until after the holidays.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p. ct	100
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	710
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	713
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	625
Chartered Mercantile Bank of I., L. & China.	30,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	37,220	250	125	6 do.	110
Oriental Bank	60,000	250	all	11 do.	500

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	3,948	2,000	all	25	1,100
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	..	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	500
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	230

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,250 xd.
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	85 do	950
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	680
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	735 xd.
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	65 p.s.	475
Indian Press Co	1,000	350	all	42 do	212½
Broach Cotton Co	875	100	all	10 do	80
Cawnpore Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	900
Coconada Press Co	230	250	all	..	15
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	170 do	800
Dholera P. and G. Co	125	500	all	15 do	775
East India Press Co	352	1,000	all	180 do	990
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,250	225	1,750
French Press Co	300	500	all	35 do	400
Imperial Press Co	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	410
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	3,125	400	350	25 do	290 xd.
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	600	2,000	all	..	1,000
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	700
Sassoon's Press Co	600	500	all	50 do	510 xd.
Scinde Press Co	450	850	750	67½ do	430
Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld	100	1,000	925	175 do	1150
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	..	75 p.s.	775 xd.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,200
Alfred Mills Co	250	1,000	1,000	16 p.c.	1,100
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100*	2,425 xd.
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	80	..	78
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	all	100 p.s.	1,675 xd.
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,155
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	..	270
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	135
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	..	1,050
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,075
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	560
Dharamsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	..	1,150
Fleming S. and W. Co	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,235
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,245
Hindustan S. & W. Co	875	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,190
Hyderabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	750	..	655
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,085
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,030
K. Muccoojee S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	..	965
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,165
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	75 p.s*	1,150
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	all	..	27½
Mandvie S. and W. Co	1,200	500	all	..	415
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,270 xd.
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,280
Mazagon S. and W. Co	2,000	5,000	..	..	330
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	..	950
Nerbud S. and W. Co	451	1,000	all	..	920
Nursey S. and W. Co	2,500	400	all	..	405
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s*	800
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,200
Sassoon S. & W. Co	1,500	1,000	all	..	990
So[illegible] Spinning	250	1,000	all	50 p.s*	925
Do. do. Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co	500	1,000	all	..	950
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	700

* Per Share for the half-year

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	2·8· 3·0	5 p. c.	280
Do. New 4/20 shares	..	£20	130 14 6	do.	26
Ditto	..	£20	65 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	..	£20	21 13 1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196 5 15	do.	235

* Per Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	16 p. ct	1,865
Bombay Gas Company	1,000	50	all	4½ p. ct	60
Bombay Saw Mills Co	1,000	500	all	80 p. s.	725
Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	500	500	300	36 p. s.	215
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. t	70
Mechanics' Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	4 p. s.	27
Treacher and Co.	1,000	500	all	8 p. ct	410
Iegas Patent Slip Co.	3,000	250	all	6 p. ct	38

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 11th October 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·893
Temperature of the Air.......... 80·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer.......... 76·1
Dew Point .... 74·6
Relative humidity of Air .... ·838
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). 2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) .. 84·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.).. 75 0
General Direction of wind..........NNW, NNE, NE, E, WSW, WNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.......... 231

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRIG MATHILDE, 470 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (September 16th), with a general cargo, and sixteen deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattiawar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and four hundred deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S. S. THIBET, 1,671 tons, Captain N. Stewart, which arrived in harbour, on the 11th instant from Southampton, (September 14th), via the Suez Canal, brought the English Mails, and the following cargo:—1,855 packages cottons, 320 packages provisions, 5,393 bars iron, 106 packages oilmanstore, 188 packages twist, 28 cases gin, 40 cases champagne, 62 packages soap, 5 packages cochineal, 34 packages brandy, 130 packages spirit, 170 packages wine, 60 packages specie, 2 packages gum, 20 packages ivory, 193 packages beer, 50 packages yellow metal sheets, 795 packages copper, 75 packages paper, 5,228 packages spelter, 500 packages steel, 5 cases saffron, and many other packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, Oct. 9.
	Mathilde	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Sept. 16.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.
8 Meinam (s) .... Moreau ....Point de Galle, Oct 1.
Cora .... Coombes ....Bombay, Sept 22.
General Chanzy .....Ronelle ....Coconada, Sept 27.

PASSENGERS.

PER MEINAM.—From Marseilles. Mr. Guttelling From Naples—Mr Alexandre From Galle—Madame Cullen, Mr Creaton, Mr Grant, Cumming, Mr Smith, Mr Appenzeller, Mr Laagdon, Mr Jones, Baboo Potit Sen. From Madras.—Major and Mrs Cooke, Mrs Behrends, Mr and Mrs Gordont, Mr Horne, Mr and Mrs Whinfield, Mr Brenbridge, Mr Daly.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.
10 Lois .... Cocanada.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.
9 Martha Jackson...... .... Havre via N. Ports.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.
1891 Hydaspes (s), Barrett—Mails, 23rd October.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.
1444 India (s), Reid—W, & A. Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND HAVRE.
918 Zerbino (s), Dewdney—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR VENICE.
1007 Avoca (s), Stead—Mails, 16th October.
1674 Thibet (s), Stewart—Mails 30th October.

FOR HULL.
1297 King Cerdic, Austin—Wallace & Co.
936 Whitehall, Gesch—Wallace & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.
1208 Malpomene, Leach—Ralli Brothers.

FOR AUSTRALIA.
1290 Tanjore (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
1172 Travancore (s), Andrews—Mails, 17th October.

FOR GENOA.
1136 Assiria (s), Bosselli—C. Grondona.

FOR CALCUTTA.
1063 City of Boston, Crosby—Farnham & Co.
1369 Exporter, Brooks—Farnham & Co.
1329 Galloway, Fraser—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1229 Goa (s), Avern—B. I. S. N. Co.
1367 Pride of England, Nash.

FOR CALCUTTA AND ZANZIBAR.
475 Royal Diadem, Dennis.

FOR K. COAST AND KURRACHEE.
315 Akola (s), Williams—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.
1107 Amy Dora (s), Downie—N. Manockjee & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.
548 Mula (s), Doert—Essa Califa.
1120 Orissa (s), Reeves—P. & O. Co.
1056 Harald Haarfager (s), Heltburg—James Machintosh & Co.

FOR DIAMOND ISLAND.
1316 Herman, Dillan.

FOR ZANZIBAR.
256 Africa, Rauchaut—T. Topun.

FOR MAURITIUS.
392 Nenuphar, Souter—H. M. Seedick.

NOT FIXED.
849 Afton, Simple—H. F. Soares & Co.
1076 Atholl (s), Scott—Volkart Brothers.
1708 Avoca (s), Day, B. I. S. N. Co.
1666 Cella (s), Holmes—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1800 European (s), Sibthorpe—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1253 Golconda (s).—P. & O. Co.
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Watson—E. Bates & Co.
629 Merse, Robertson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
864 Pachamba (s), Frank, B. I. S. N. Co.
1086 Vixen (s), O'Keefe—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1022 Zante (s), Shilston—Ewart, Latham & Co,

COUNTRY TRADERS.

51 Algofar, Nacoda—(Put back.)
713 Countess of Elgin, Nacoda.
90 Emanuel, Nacoda.
366 Pearl (s), Ashton.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne, (s) 5, Evans.
300 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Campbell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1596 Vestal (s), Band.
Amberwitch (s), Stiffe.

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL

European s—3 casks hardware, Noormahomed Bharmull.

FROM LONDON.

Atholl s—105 casks beer, Sorabjee and Eduljee.
Afton—127 cases oilmanstore, A K Shurufally.
Childwall Hall s—1 cask iron wire, Ebramjee Mamedally,

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—10 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India's—1,798 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 12,801 cwts wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat and 945 cwts. linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 140 bales hemp and 10 bales twine, Lalljee Naranjee; 45 bales wool, Hurroomull Chellaram; 20 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 20 bales wool and 39 bales rags, Gourdhun Lilladhur; 78 bales cotton, Skapoorjee Burjorjee; 65 bales cotton, Gowanjee Lukhamsee: 62 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 70 bales, cotton, Narrojee Bhimjee; 51 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 7 bales cotton, Govindram Dwarkadass; 40 bales wool, Bhimjee Assur; 54 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhoorz and Co.

Zerbino s—1,130 cwts B. horns Dawoodbhoy Hassom; 27 bales cotton waste and 7 bales rags, Khanmomed Nansey; 33 bales wool, Khetseedass Hurmookroy 52 bales wool, W. Nicol and Co; 50 bales cotton, Ookerda Khetsey.

FOR LONDON.

Avoca s—8 cases shawls and coats, Sewnathroy Panalall.
Hydaspes s—130 cwts B horns and 30 bales hides, Hasum Noormamed; 74 cwts coffee, Allimomed Hasum; 25 packages cloves, Dhurmsey Velljee; 5 bales hides, Essmall Peeradina.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assyria s—3,214 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SUEZ.

Avoca s—18 bundles silk, Hajee Zumal Abedin.

FOR GENOA.

Assyria s—100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Royal Diadem, 98 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore s—6 cases sharkfins and 2 cases fishmaws, Goolam Hoosen John Mamed; 91 cases sharkfins, Mahomedally Rowjee; 1 bundle E teeth and 4 cases moye teeth, Abdoolrezman Ahmed; 20 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 47 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore s—24½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 6 chests opium, Monelall Mallo.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 9.

MacGregor, Capt, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, on leave, from Mooltan.

OCTOBER 10.

Stevens, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Kaipur.

OCTOBER 11.

Stewart, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Fletcher, Capt, Bengal Genl List, from furlough, from England.
Menzies, Lieut, Bengal 92nd Highlanders, from leave, from England.
Metcalfe, Capt, Bombay 83rd Regt, on Medl Cert. from Deesa.
Mayne, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 12.

Darrah, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Cawnpore.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 11th October 1876.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following Postings and Exchanges of R A Officers have been made :—

Postings—Lt L Barrett, to No 3 Batty 6th Bde; Lt J A L Campbell to No 1 Baty 6th Bde; Lt W L White, to No 5 Baty 6th Bde; Lt A C Daniell, to B Baty 4th Bde; Lt J R K L Heyland, to F Baty 4th Bde; Vety Surgn F C Boulter, C Bde R H A. to do duty for six months with the 24th Bde.

Exchanges—Lt C A Howard, from 6th Bde to 12th Bde, and Lt K S Davison, from 12th Bde to 6th Bde.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards, that the undermentioned officers have been permitted to exchange to the Battns of their Regt specified, provided the public be put to no additional expense by the arrangement, and that both officers join their respective Battalions without delay :—

2nd Foot—Capt T Kelly Kenny, 2nd Battn, and Capt H M Mathews, 1st Battn.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointment :—

18th Regt N I—Capt C P Newport, S C, Comdg No 1 Company and Offg Adjt, Sappers and Miners, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Major Forteath, Offg 2nd in Comd, Capt Newport will travel by rail and dak at the public expense

Maj L G Brown, S C, is placed on general duty, Poona.

Surgn Maj W Ironside, M D, Army Med Dept, general duty, Poona Circle, is transferred to general duty Mhow Circle and will travel expeditiously by rail and dak to Mhow at the public expense.

Surgn J F Keith was placed on general duty, Bombay, from the 1st Aug last to the date he was appointed to the medical charge of the 5th Regt N L L.

Lieut James Grant, Staff Corps, has gone through a course of Musketry Instruction at Hythe and has obtained a first-class certificate extra.

The Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon is permitted to proceed on his annual tour of inspection.

The undermentioned officers and Warrant Officer have leave of absence :—

Royal Arty—Lt-Col J Spurway, 9th Bde for 30 days, from date of departure, to the Neilgheries, on medical certificate.

83rd Foot—Capt B H Metcalf, to Matheran, from date of depart re, for two months, on the recommendation of a medical board

Staff Corps—Lt-Col S J Thorp, 2nd in Comd, 28th N I, to Bombay, for 30 days, from date of departure, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before the standing Medical Committee.

Lt-H Melliss, Comdg Company Sappers and Miners, for 15 days, from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Army Medical Dept—Surg Maj J D Sainter, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Surg Maj J M Waters, to remain in England, from 28th Aug to 27th Oct 1876, on medical certificate.

Ordnance Dept—Sub Conductor T Crutchley, to Bombay, for 30 days, from date of departure, on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a medical Committee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, October 12.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt W H Salmon, Bl S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Maj C A Goodfellow, V C, R E, Ex Engr, Kanara, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and sixty days under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the S C, to be Maj from the date specified, subject to H M's approval :—

Staff Corps—Capt (Bt Maj) John Malone Sexton, 1st Oct 1876.

The services of Lt Col T M Baumgartner, S C, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

Capt M Fawkes, 89th Regt, Aide-de-Camp to H E the Govr, has been granted an extension of three months' leave.

Capt R J LeP Trench, General List, Qr Mr, 19th Regt N I, is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months, from date of departure in Nov next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W J Powell, late Indian Navy, is appointed to act as Harbour Master and Conservator of the Port and as Shipping Master at Aden from the 18th Sept 1876, the date on which he took charge, during the absence on leave of Mr W K Thynne, or until further orders.

2 This cancels paragraph 2 of Notification No 47 of the 12th ultimo, and Notification No 51 of the 4th inst.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lt-Col T M Baumgartner are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

Rao Bahadur Ochowram Mitharam relinquished charge of the Office of Asst Political Agent in the Mahi Kanta on the 25th ultimo, before office hours, and Mr P S V FitzGerald resumed charge of the same Office on the 27th idem, before office hours.

Capt H L Nutt, S C, is appointed substantive "pro tem" Adjt of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps and "Ex-officio" Asst to the Political Agent, Kolhapur.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J A Baines, to act as Asst Judge and Sessions Judge at Tanna until further orders.

Mr C E G Crawford, on being relieved of his duties as Actg fourth Asst Political Agent, Kattywar, to be Railway Mag on the G I P Railway Line from Bhusawal to Kasara and Cant Mag at Deolali.

Mr Crawford is appointed to be a Mag of the first class, under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872, within the limits of the Mily Cant of Deolali, and in the Tanna, Nasik, and Khandesh Dists.

Messrs G M Macpherson and W H Crowe respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara on 30th Sept 1876, before office hours.

Mr J L Warden, Actg Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, is allowed privilege leave for two months from 5th Nov next.

Mr Prabhakar Vittal Gurte to be substantive "pro tem" second class, third grade, subordinate Judge at Shirpur, in the Khandesh Dist, during the absence of Khan Saheb Maneckji Nassarwanji Nanavati, or until further orders.

Sir F H Souter, Kt, C S I, Com of Police, Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr W Woodward to be first Asst Collr, Ratnagiri, but continue to act as first Asst Collr, Nasik, until further orders.

Mr W W Loch to be second Asst Collr, Ratnagiri, but to continue to act as first Asst Collr, Broach, until further orders.

Mr A W Crawley-Boevey, on his return from leave, to act as second Asst Collr of Tanna, until further orders.

Mr R Courtenay, Supernumerary Asst Collr Surat, to act as Supernumerary Asst Collr, Ahmedabad, until further orders.

Mr H Mainwaring acted as Dist Forest Officer Colaba and Dapoli, from 15th to 30th June 1876. Mr C A Morphew has been appointed to that Office from 1st July last.

Messrs J F Fleet and H F Silcock acted as Collr and first Asst Collr of Kaladgi, respectively, from 8th to 19th Sept 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr W W Loch acted as first Asst Collr of Tanna from the 6th to the 18th Sept 1876, both days inclusive.

Mr T H Stewart, CS, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year under Sec 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition, and under the terms of the Govt of India's Notification No 2374, dated 12th Nov 1875. The furlough is to commence in India from the 8th inst.

Mr Shriniwas Balaji is appointed substantive "pro tem" fifth grade Depy Collr with effect from the date of his taking charge of his appointment of Actg Dist Depy Collr Khandesh.

Mr J Strip is confirmed in the appointment of Asst Collr of Customs at Kurrachee from the 1st ultimo.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr H N B Erskine Collr and Mag of the Dist of Nasik, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr G W Elliot to act as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Colaba and Political Agent Colaba until further orders.

Mr C M Hogg to act as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Kaladgi until further orders.

Mr A H Spry to revert to his substantive appointment of first Asst Collr, Ahmednagar.

Mr C G Blathwayt to act as first Asst Collr of Khandesh until further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surgn P Conceicao has been appointed to the medical charge of the Dispensary at Hubli, vice Apothecary Lobo, transferred to Military duty, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments from the date on which Col Jenkin Jones, R E, returns to duty :—

Col Jenkin Jones, R E, to be Sup'dg Engr Central Div.

Col R S Sellon, R E, to be confirmed as Suptdg Engr, Northern Div.

Col D Thomson, R E, to be Ex Engr, Kanara, on relief by Col Finch, R E,

Mr Pritomdass Pursumal Chandanani, L C E, is promoted to be an Asst Engr, Second Grade.

Lt D Olivier, R E, Asst Engr, second grade, passed, on the 2nd Oct 1876, an examination in the Guzerati language, according to the test prescribed in Chapter D Sect 9, of the P W Code.

Mr J H E Hart received charge of the Office of the Sup'dg Engr in Sind from Lt Col W W Goodfellow, C B, R E, on the afternoon of the 29th Sept 1876.

Maj F J Smith, R E, and Mr C S, Fahey, C E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Supdt of Works, Western Indus, on the 26th Sept 1876, afternoon.

Lt Col W W Goodfellow, C B, RE, and Mr J H E Hart, M Inst C E, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Suptdg Engr for Irrigation in Sind on the 29th Sept 1876, afternoon.

Mr G N R Lambert, C E, and Lt J Keily respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Fuleli Div, on the 26th Sept 1876, before noon.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Tribhuvandas Lakhmidas Dalal, B A, assumed charge of the Office of Depy Educational Inspr, Gujerathi Schools, Bombay, on the 4th ultimo, before office hours.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr F S P Lely, Asst Collr, Ahmedabad, in the Notification at page 864 of the "Government Gazette" dated 21st ultimo, is hereby cancelled.

Mr Kashinath Mahadeo Thate delivered over and Mr Anandrao Bhaskerjee received charge of the Office of Huzur Depy Collr, Colaba, in the afternoon of the 29th ultimo.

Rao Saheb Chinto Venayek officiated as substantive pro tem first grade Inspr of Police, Tanna, from 14th July to 17th Sept 1876, both days inclusive.

Capt W H Wilson, Supt of Police, Nasik, was on special duty from the 12th to 15th Sept 1876, both days inclusive, during the period of his leave granted in this Office Notification dated 9th idem.

Maj O Probyn, Supt of Police Khandesh, having returned to duty in the forenoon of the 3rd inst from the privilege leave granted to him under this Office Notification dated 9th ultimo, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

NOTIFICATION BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONERS.

Mr J B Adams, Asst Supt, Ratnagiri Survey, returned to duty on the 2nd inst, before noon, from the privilege leave of absence granted him in this Office Notification of the 6th ultimo.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MORLAND—October 12th, at Colaba Point, Bombay, the wife of Henry Morland, Esq., of a son.

DEATH.

MODY.—October 12th, at his residence, Fort, Nusserwanjee Bomanjee Mody, age 76 years. Deeply regretted. His remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence at 8 o'clock this morning.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HEBERLET—October 8th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. M. A. H berlet, of a daughter.

MACGREGOR—October 7th, at Benares, the wife of John MacGregor, Superintendent, Central Prison, of a son.

DEATH.

ETESON—October 7th, at Saharunpore, Dentie, the beloved son of Surgeon-Major and Mrs. Eteson, B. Sappers and Miners, aged 2½ years.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Oct. 16	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 13	11-0 A.M.	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	„ 13	11-0 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	„ 17	3-0 P.M.	No after
Australia	„ 14	3-0 P.M.	Packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 23	3-30 P.M.	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	„ 23	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 15th May last, it is notified that on and after the 2nd October next till further notice the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M. The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5 30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 4 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday..........	Oct. 16	Monday..........	Oct. 30
„	„ 23	„	Nov. 6

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded, via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except whether there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows :—

	per ½ oz. As.	Pies.
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland	5	0

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Monday..........	Oct. 23	Monday	Oct. 30
„	Nov. 20	„	Nov. 27

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mail for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday..........	Oct. 17	Tuesday..........	Nov. 14
„	„ 31	„	„ 28

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	Oct. 14	Saturday	Dec. 9
„	Nov. 11		

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1876.

WE believe that Anglo-Indian officials are already being possessed of a dim and uncomfortable foreboding that the coming Imperial Assemblage at Delhi will see changes inaugurated which may ultimately lead to a thorough revolution in the practical government of the country by English Civilians. So far as we can judge, the official atmosphere is charged with rumours about this matter and others of a cognate and no less important description. For instance, is it not suspected that the agitation which has recently been urged with great pertinacity and self-assertion that natives should be admitted in large numbers to Judicial and Civil appointments from which they are at present practically excluded, owes its origin to a hint that the Imperial Assemblage will see a vast number of native gentlemen drafted into high and honourable positions which will therefore, in future, be unavailable for Englishmen? It would certainly bewitch the Anglo-Indian world with astonishment if at the Assemblage it were found to be one of Lord Lytton's duties, not only to proclaim Her Majesty Empress of Hindustan, but to intimate that it was the pleasure of Her Imperial Majesty to make a large number of natives Judges and to admit another large number into the charmed circle of Civilianism without the necessity of competition. In the present temper of the ruling powers in England, anything pro-native and anti Anglo-Indian might be perpetrated, and we should not wonder at all if some of those changes to which we have hinted were actually to become accomplished facts. We are living in the atmosphere of goody-goodism and sentiment. We are now accustomed to hear from England that Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, the remainder of the Royal Family, the Prince's boon companions, Lord Salisbury, and a host of other people, who are unfortunately gifted with super-generous feelings but a very limited knowledge of the true nature of English rule in India, are one and all convinced that the genuine native is a poor ill-used creature of magnificent intellect, splendid administrative capacity, and possessed of a bosom literally overflowing with the noblest sentiments of loyalty towards the British Government, and that the Anglo-Indian Civilian is generally a person who ought to be snubbed for his arrogance and cruelty towards his physically weaker Aryan brother. We are, if portents may be regarded, drifting rapidly towards that millennial period when the English nation shall majestically gather their robes about them, raise themselves to a hitherto unattained height of moral grandeur, and say to the multitudes of India, "Take back your country. We have fought for its possession, and our soldiers have bled on many a field in order that the flag of England might be triumphant over barbarous Mahratta, Sikh, or Mahomedan hordes. It has been our single aim in ruling you to fill your thoughts with noble sentiments, to pour into your intellect as a flood the knowledge of the great West, and to educate you in feelings of patriotism, the grandest sentiment that can animate the soul of a people, so that in the course of time you would be able to rule yourselves with wisdom and command the respect of all the great powers of the earth by the high character of your achievements alike in the arena of intellect as in the arena of physical might. We have accomplished our task. That time has now arrived. You are fit to govern yourselves. You no longer require the help of the Englishman to secure for you the blessings of freedom from civil wars and justice and prosperity for your people. If we have hitherto bound the Government of England to India by an iron, albeit a light and easy chain, hereby we strike it off and you may step into the world untrammelled. From this time forth the only chain which you shall bear will be the golden one of gratitude to the people of England, whose motives you may have mistrusted, but whose unflinching rectitude in pursuing the path of duty which their conscience dictated can no longer be mistaken. *Vale, vale, cave ne titubes!* We part with you with mingled feelings of pride and sorrow—pride because we have achieved for a great historic nation a high place among the civilised Powers of the world, and regret because we are abandoning those powerful links which for many years have bound up the interests of India with those of the British Empire. But it is well that we should part. We have performed our task; now go forth, and perform you yours." These be brave words. When Trevelyan was a young man he may have heard similar sounds coming gently through the smoke clouds of his cheroot, inspiring him thenceforth with the idea that England holds India but as a trust for which it will be responsible to the people of India when the time comes that she shall surrender the country to the care of its inhabitants. Practical men have scouted notions such as these. They have laughed at them as the theories of young, imaginative, and unpractical brains. They have exulted in the frank belief that England simply holds India because it gives her wealth and power and it suits her to do so, and that Englishmen never will abandon the country to its own inhabitants unless it is compelled by circumstances to do so. The days of humiliation of these practical scoffers have arrived. Now, the theorists and the dreamers have their turn at the wheel of events. Power has been thrust in their hands, and they are walking forward in the pleasant realms of fancy, leading the multitudes of India in leash with a silken cord. And as they wander on, singing as blithely as the birds that are but specks in the ether, and swaying themselves with the dancing grace of the Daphnephorian votaries of Apollo, a dreamer like Bunyan might see that their feet were tending to the vapoury region of "Philanthropy and Rot," as it has coarsely but forcibly been described by those who have seen it, where the silken cord will be violently cut asunder and confusion and horror take the place of the unconscious and thoughtless revelry. If what we have heard be true, the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi will see at least one great step taken towards that delusive and objectionable region.

A LETTER from an American Missionary on the "Chasm," or division of the races, appeared a little while ago in the *Friend of India* which offers plenty of food for reflection. The writer says that for twenty-one years he has been living in dhurrumsallas, and among the people altogether, and he declares that if any one is acquainted with native sentiment on many things he is that man. For, knowing that he has no connection with the Government, the people confide in him, and we can very well understand that if it is possible to sound the depths of Oriental duplicity with any Western line and lead, a Xavier, living in poverty among the masses, is the most likely individual to do it. Well, this Missionary asserts that the natives complain, and that loudly, that the present body of Europeans in India is of a degenerate breed, and that the "Englishmen" of former times were high caste men and of a noble royal race. The Missionary thinks, with the natives—and, we presume, from an American point of view—that Englishmen in the East have much deteriorated, the old geniality of Anglo-Indians being now nowhere, and desk work occupying the minds of all instead of *shikar* and roving about the districts. No doubt there is a great deal of very serious truth in this, though, as we will presently try to show, it is the *system* not the *men* that is in fault. We published, the other day, a lamentation about the decline of steeple-chasing, and we have often received and ventilated similar regrets about the decadence of other manly games and sports—hog hunting and tiger shooting on foot, among other pastimes. Of course, the first and natural inference is, as adopted by the natives and the Missionary, that the English in India of to-day have sadly deteriorated in courage and physique, but the inference is far from being the right one. We have no hesitation in saying that the plan and procedure of the Indian Government is entirely in fault for all this excessive desk work and seclusion that the natives lament. The liberality of the Company has become the parsimony of a Government office in London, and can any one in his senses expect English Government clerks to go hunting in the shires and shooting on the moors, on the small salaries the State pays them? Certainly not; and yet we venture to say that in these times of progressive prices and imutable incomes, we might just as well look to the Custom-House clerk to rent a deer forest as to the young Civilian or Military officer to go tiger shooting or hog hunting. These pastimes, which in old times brought the natives and Europeans into kindly relations, are very expensive affairs, and quite beyond the average incomes of Government servants of the day. No wonder, then, that Englishmen, having no inducement of any kind to go about the country, seclude themselves in native estimation—that is to say, they live among themselves in a state, compared with the old times, of genteel penury. We ourselves remember the time when a rupee was of less importance to a man than an anna is now. We recollect how even the griffin would magnificently throw rupees about, or order them to be lavished as things of no moment. Now, we see men by no means griffins, but experienced Indians, considering the value of the coin with profound attention and loth to part with it unless under the utmost provocation. Is there any one having the smallest acquaintance with native character who cannot perceive that this economy, involuntary as it is, is mean and contemptible in Oriental eyes? Can we wonder that the natives, contrasting the open-handed Nabob Englishman of bygone times with his close-fisted successor of to-day, can only draw a comparison most unfavourable to the latter and lament "the royal race" of old? What does the native of India reck that all this close-fistedness may be traced directly to the Government's anxiety to economise the public money at the expense of its servants? Such speculations are too deep for the man. All he knows is this, all he cares about is this—that once upon a time there were noble English *sahibs* going about the country with elephants by the score, horses in strings, beaters *galore*, and all that paraphernalia of pomp and circumstance the native of the country loves so well. We fancy any philanthropist trying to hammer into his unsophisticated mind that it is a good and a wise thing for his pocket to transmogrify the Company's Service into the pattern of the Civil Service at home. How could this, or any other unsophisticated heathen comprehend the economy of starving the Indian Executive to enable the Secretary of State to spend his fifteen millions in London, few persons know how? We fully believe that the Missionary is right in saying that native respect for Europeans has greatly decreased, but we are as fully assured that it is not the fault of Englishmen themselves, but of the unlucky scheme of Government which quack upon quack has inconsequently built up into a monstrosity for the administration of Hindostan. Government servants in India do not get fair play under the system as it now is—they have not the opportunities which Lake, Lawrence, McLeod, Montgomery, Abbott, and Edwardes had. Men must think twice before they are liberal in these times, and a public officer, whatever his position, can scarcely dare to move from one town to another without terror of some Argus-eyed Baboo or other in the Retrench Department making him pay public expenses with private funds. We do not say that the Government of India or the Government of Lord Salisbury is to blame for a bad system which has established itself piece by piece, but we *do* think that the plan of the Indian Government is Orientally wrong, and that there is urgent need to adapt it more to the wants and wishes of this people.

The Missionary does not observe that false sentiment has a good deal to say to what he calls the "Chasm," but we believe that it has. Let us put out of our minds the absurdity that the natives are morally and mentally changed from what they used to be, and we will soon recognise this. Assuming, upon really no certain ground, that the Hindoo has changed his spots and the Mussulman has cast his skin, the sentimentalists approach one and the other as if they were Anglo-Saxons ready made and to order of the State Educationist. Well, what is the result? Naturally, and characteristically suspicious, the native can only see in these advances of the once terrible Whites a confession of either moral or physical weakness which they are at a loss to understand. However, they account for it by saying that the "royal race" of Englishmen are gone and a degenerate brood come out in their stead. It is hard not to smile at this native appreciation of the philanthropist's labours in his behalf, but so it is—he thinks him "a mean cuss." For ourselves, we hold that the natives are so unchanged, despite all the despatching and minuting about them, that if Clive or Wellesley were to come to life again they would be just as much venerated as ever. And how did these great men manage the people of India but by a firmness combined with liberality to which we are utter strangers now? We believe the truth is that we are governing India on principles much too British for the comprehension or satisfaction of the people, and so long as this continues, so long will the "Chasm" exist.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

THE Trades Union Congress has been held at Newcastle this week, and its proceedings supply really almost the only commercial or industrial information now worth communicating. The Congress represents the views and votes, it is believed, of about half a million of working men, who fancy themselves to be industrious and whom their middle-class toadies of the Professor Beesley stamp call intelligent and independent; but so far as the speeches and addresses as yet given enable us to form a judgment, these views have in no sense become enlarged by the sharp lessons of the past two years. The annual report and the President's opening address admit the depression of trade, but ascribe it to any cause but the right one, excessive cost of production; blaming over speculation, financial panics, and hostile tariffs as the chief causes. The proposal to still further reduce wages is called "cruel," the fact that trade is leaving the country because of foreign competition stimulated by the conduct of English working men is stoutly denied; and the main remedy to which the intelligent President seems to look for the future is the increased political power of their class; as if a House of Commons containing a majority of artisans would enact a minimum of wages for all times and seasons! It is instructive, however, to remark that the President makes admissions apparently designed to cover a retreat from an utterly untenable position. "If," he says, "we saw reasons for fear, if America were beating us with prints in the Manchester market, or Belgium with iron in any market, we would overhaul our conclusions, and advise such working men as were disposed to listen to adopt our altered views." "Were our foreign competitors pushing us out of the markets of the world, we should be very cautious how we advised any policy that might tie the hands of our employers." This sounds very satisfactory, but the candour is short-lived; for the President then goes on to show from some of the Factory Inspector's Reports that trade is not so bad as to make a change in the attitude of working men at all necessary. The reports to which he alludes are those by Messrs. Redgrave and Baker, published about a month ago. Now the allusion to them is either disingenuous or shows gross ignorance, inexcusable in an artisan leader. For in the first place one of these reports refers to industries which have not yet complained except very slightly, such as the earthenware; and the particular extract read by the President from the other report touches on merely one incident in the cotton districts, besides suppressing an essential point. The President says that notwithstanding what Cassandra Greg has written and the abuse lavished on the working men, things in the manufacturing districts seem to be going on very smoothly whilst the producing power, instead of standing still or diminishing, is increasing to an extent that alarms the Inspector not for an anticipated want of work but for lack of hands. His "intelligent" audience cheered this extraordinary remark. Now what was the foundation for it? Nothing else than a passage from Mr. Baker's report on a subject to which I have often alluded—namely, the rapid growth of joint stock and co-operative spinning concerns in Oldham and other towns. Mr. Baker speaks of the extraordinary development of speculative enterprise of this kind with apprehension, and wonders how it is to end as the competition for raw material and for labour must keep both at an artificially high price and so aggravate the ultimate loss. In other words the President of the Trades Union Congress confounds speculative inflation with legitimate industry and represents what was meant to be a warning as an expression of congratulation! He also did not mention, probably did not even know, that the joint stock manufacturing concerns in Lancashire generally have paid much smaller dividends last year than ever before, while the mills that are building have in many cases been stopped because the shareholders see that to work at a profit under present conditions and with the intensifying rivalry is impossible. The working men ought to have been told these things, but they were not. With such blind or dishonest guides to lead them, who can wonder that our trade is going to the dogs, and that the wiser foreigners are laughing over our folly?

The passage referred to in Mr. Baker's report was that in which he stated that "within a radius of four miles from Oldham Town Hall there are about 42 new cotton mills (limited liability companies), a large number at present erecting and some erected during the past year or so. They are all, I believe, mule spinning mills, and will, when complete, contain, on an average, 50,000 spindles each, making an increase in the cotton trade of about two millions of spindles. What is to be looked to with anxiety is the future supply of workers for these enormous mills, now that the age of children is increased to ten years, that of full timers to 14 years, and the total number of hours worked reduced from 60 to 56." This language is not a rejoicing over prosperity but the very opposite, and it coincides with the opinion of all impartial observers. This preposterous extension of new factories is owing to the declaration of dividends of 20, 25 or 30 per cent. by the earlier mills which profited by the thriving business of three or four years ago, but will never, so far as all the signs now indicate, divide such profits again. The only result has been to increase the difficulties under which the trade was already labouring by increasing the competition for raw material and labour and for the demands of an already restricted market, and it will be impossible to avoid widespread ruin unless trade should revive sufficiently to carry off all the additional production. Of this I need scarcely say there is no sign whatever at present. Here and there indeed some improvement is reported. At Bolton, for instance, it is stated that most of the mills are now running full time, one which has been idle nine months having resumed work; but on the other hand we see constant liquidations in these manufacturing districts which tell a sad tale of unprofitable trade, and the mere fact that unprecedentedly cheap money for several months past has led to no extension of operations, speaks volumes as to the want of any inducement. The Manchester advices state that large stocks of certain classes of goods now exist in first hands, and are beginning to accumulate, while makers whose orders are now running out show plenty of readiness to take new ones on somewhat lower terms.

I have spoken of money. There is no change yet in the dulness of the discount market, and not one of the expected causes of activity has displayed itself. There is not now the slightest chance of any animation before the end of the year, since even what would in ordinary circumstances have proved an outlet for superfluous capital—namely, the dearer money markets of the Continent, has completely failed to respond in the usual way owing to the political uneasiness. But for that, money would long since have found its way hence to France, Germany, and even Turkey and Russia, in all of which it can be employed at a profit. Peace being uncertain it has been detained here, and, moreover, has been augmented by supplies from the very countries that at normal times would have absorbed much of our excess. Russia would have raised a loan here this year, had the Eastern Question and her share in it not excited so much distrust that further borrowing was impossible, and she has had to send us over a million sterling in gold to pay her dividends instead of paying them out of funds obtained here in the old fashion. The disquiet created by the Eastern Question has by no means subsided, although an armistice has been arranged; and the one unmanageable factor in the problem is Russia, whose designs against the integrity of Turkey have been encouraged by the frenzied agitation here on the subject of the so-called Bulgarian atrocities. Until, however, a settlement of some kind has been made, there will be no real improvement in the circulation of money, and the knowledge that if we suffer, Russia too must suffer in at least an equal if not a greater degree, is not a very satisfactory set off to the unpleasantness of the situation.

The American cotton crop of the year just ended—that is, ending on the 1st inst., is stated by the New Orleans National Cotton Exchange to be 4,632,313 bales, of which 2,019,799 bales were exported to Great Britain and 1,212,454 bales were sent to the Continent. This is a large corp, and notwithstanding the stories of damage from worms and other causes, I doubt if the one following it will be any smaller.

Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the chances of a revival in the cotton manufacture here, there seems to be little doubt that in America this revival has commenced, and on the best of all bases, a reduction in the cost of production. I have mentioned in previous letters how the employers in the Northern States have managed to beat down the resistance of the men to lower wages. Another point has now been gained—and that is, cheaper coal. The coal miners have been also subdued effectually, but unfortunately the chief mine proprietors who in Pensylvania are railway companies, instead of giving consumers the benefit combined in an iniquitous league to keep the price of coal artificially high and swell their own profits. The combination lasted a few weeks, when disappointed at the result one of the companies seceded, put 150,000 tons on the market, and the league fell to pieces. Not only all private consumers, but manufacturers generally profited by this mode, and as a consequence the New England cotton spinners have plucked up courage to extend their operations. A late test sale of cotton prints at New York by auction attracted buyers from all parts of the country, and the spirited bids made at advanced prices gave an altogether new tone to the entire industry. From various sections of the country there are announcements of the starting of idle factories and of full time running where hitherto there has been only partial time. The New England manufacturers look for an improvement in both cotton and woollen goods during the autumn chiefly for the home market, which has become rather bare within the last twelve months of stint and retrenchment, and I daresay they are right. The American home market is an immense one and two good harvests in succession must have largely made up the losses of the crisis; moreover the manufacturers believe they have taught the workmen a lesson not likely to be soon forgot, and they are sure of cheap cotton as well as of a good many foreign markets. It is needless to point out that their position is very different to ours. We are not sure even of our home markets now, and of course the more raw material the New England makers use up the more will the price be raised to English buyers. Still any revival of industry is to be welcomed in either hemisphere, and it is very certain that the United States cannot thrive without Great Britain sharing more or less in their prosperity ere long.

The Council Bills on Wednesday were all taken at a trifle above those of last week—namely ⅛, and silver is also proportionately firmer.

I am told that Labouchere is leaving the *World* or rather has left, but I do not know whether the resolution is final. He had attained a certain celebrity by his "City" articles, which presented features of startling novelty in their violence of language, smartness of retort, coarseness of abuse, and utter unscrupulousness. But after a while this style of writing palls on the most diseased taste; one gets tired of hearing the Khedive called an unmitigated scoundrel, and of loan contractors being termed no better than the passers of base coin. Labouchere himself seems to have got wearied of scavenger's work, and to have thought that it was somebody else's turn to descend into the gutter. At the same time I do not believe he has finally given up the press. He is too fond of celebrity and of being talked about to remain in obscurity, and if he has quarrelled with Edmund Yates, as with everybody else, he will make it up again. The two worthies are necessary to each other, and their tastes have great affinity. The liking for mud in both is not a common failing, even among our most Bohemian litterateurs.

TURKISH AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, 20TH SEPT.

THE diplomatic world in Constantinople is very busy just now; some in honest endeavours to bring about a speedy termination of the war, others under the semblance of working towards the same end, display a spirit difficult to reconcile with the object ostensibly put forward. In my last I gave you the heads of the Turkish proposal for peace. Since then two Grand Councils of State have been held at the Porte, composed of the Ministers, the Heads of Departments, Civil and Military, and the heads of the Ulema body.

The Grand Vizier Mehmed Rushdi and Midhat Pasha informed the assembly of the Sultan's earnest desire for peace and of the preliminary steps that had been taken, in connection with the Powers, to bring about a satisfactory settlement. They then proposed, that in view of further negotiations, Turkey should place herself in the hands of the six Guaranteeing Powers, agreeing to accept peace on such terms as they should deem most advisable, without imposing any *sine qua non* conditions, but at the same time accompanying this intimation with a note expressing the wishes of the Porte as to the conditions which should be imposed. At first this modest yet dignified proposal met with violent opposition. To place themselves unconditionally in the hands of European Ghaiours was a bitter pill for Osmanli pride to swallow, and it was received with a storm of indignation. The Grand Vizier would have failed to carry his point, when Namyk Pasha, a brave veteran soldier and the Nestor among Turkish statesmen, rose and addressed the assembly. He told them that the time for displaying such intolerance was ill chosen, that Turkey had disgraced herself in the eyes of Europe by her mis-management in Bulgaria, that it behoved her to redeem her character and to retrieve her honour in other matters as well, and that her blunders in finance and administration should be so many causes of self-reproach and humiliation. He pointed out likewise that her victories over the Servians offered her an opportunity of showing herself generous to a fallen foe. The persuasive eloquence of the venerable statesman was not thrown away; his words brought conviction to his audience, and the Grand Vizier's proposal was carried by a large majority. At the second Council the draft of a memorandum was drawn up, containing in fuller detail a repetition of the clauses mentioned last week, and was prefaced by some remarks relating to the history of the war and its origin. This document received the Imperial sanction on the same day, and it was at once communicated by the Porte to the representatives of the Powers, who transmitted it to their respective Governments. The peace negotiations include Montenegro: the Ottoman Government is willing to treat with that State on the basis, of the *status quo ante*.

Two days after the memorandum of the Porte had been presented, the Sultan granted an armistice of ten days, dating from Friday, 16th September. This concession, to which the Grand Vizier was strongly opposed, is due to Russian insistance, and the determination of the Sultan that, should the present negotiations fall through, the blame of the failure shall not be attributed to any needless obstruction on his part.

The progress of the negotiations had advanced so far smoothly, and up to yesterday the hopes of peace had risen high; towards evening the situation looked less hopeful, for it was bruited—and this morning the rumour has gained consistency—that Russia had presented a separate Note to the Porte, which was followed shortly after by another from Russia in conjunction with Austria. The segregation of these two from the other signitary Powers portends future complications, as it is naturally conjectured that if the understanding was complete among the Powers the Note would have been presented in the name of all and not separately in that of the two most interested in the continuance of the war. Very few of those who have an insight into the secrets of diplomacy believe in the advent of peace, and foremost amongst the unbelievers is the Porte itself, which, by the astute counsel of the Grand Vizier, has dexterously shifted from its own shoulders to those of the European Powers the responsibility of the decision as to peace or war.

Of actual war news there is very little; the official telegrams are hopelessly vague; it is difficult to tell whether they relate to a battle or a skirmish, what numbrs of troops have been engaged, or whether they have made a victory or a defeat. Often the dates and places from which the despatch is sent are omitted; they, however, invariably end with an account of the great slaughter inflicted on the enemy at a comparatively small cost to themselves. Nobody here can tell why the Ottoman troops are not yet in possession of Alexinatz, and what advantage they have derived from their march on Deligrad. The head-quarters of the Turkish army is now at Pestenitza. To the west the Ottoman troops have crossed the Drina and are marching on Schabatz comparatively unopposed, the Servian army there having been considerably weakened to reinforce that of Tchernaieff at Deligrad.

A Widden correspondent states that the Servian Major in command at Negotin has surrendered himself as prisoner of war to Osman Pasha, giving as his reason that he was sick of commanding troops who would not fight unless when driven to do so by threats and blows.

Blacque Bey has left again for Bulgaria. On his advice the Porte has sent another commission, of which he is a member, into the disturbed districts, with full powers to proceed judicially against the authors of atrocities and to punish the guilty, and to devise and propose means for the relief of the destitute Bulgarians and for the rebuilding of their destroyed villages. The elements of which this commission is composed are calculated to inspire a belief that the object of its mission will be faithfully carried out. Of its seven members four are Christians, and the President Sadoullah Bey has had former experience in the labour of relieving distressed communities as Ottoman Commissioner for the relief of the Asia Minor famine. He was lately Private Secretary to Sultan Murad. Previous to the departure of the Commission the Government had already sent orders to arrest all the officers of Bashi-Bazouks and others who had signalized themselves in Bulgarian atrocities.

With the exception of a few who are admirers of the *Daily News*, the Christians and the English residents in Turkey are watching with some alarm the wave of excitement which is passing throughout England with regard to the Bulgarian massacres. No one here, not even the Turkish Government, attempts to extenuate the horrors committed during the first fortnight of the revolt, but when so much undeserved abuse is heaped on Lord Beaconsfield and on our Ambassador at Constantinople, would it not be well to enquire what share Russia and her representative General Ignatieff had in bringing about the Bulgarian catastrophe. It is well known that the seeds of the revolt had been sown long since by the Panslavic committees of Moscow. The Russian Vice-Consul at Philippopoli was so deeply implicated in the plot that he had to fly when the insurrection broke out. The ignorant peasantry took up arms under the firm belief instilled in them by Panslavic agents that the Russians would not only support them with money and arms but that Russian soldiers were waiting for the signal to hasten to their aid. Meanwhile when the Turkish governors well aware of what was going on, sent reiterated demands for troops to Constantinople, Mahmoud Pasha turned to his friend and counsellor Ignatieff for advice. The General made light of the danger and is said to have forcibly impressed on the Grand Vizier the folly of giving importance in the eyes of the world to this new trouble, when he had so many others of a more serious nature to occupy his attention. The Grand Vizier, trained to obedience, followed the Mephistophilean advice and refused the assistance demanded. The provincial governors were then openly set at defiance by the insurgents. In bands more or less formidable they overran the districts of Philippopoli and Tatar Bazaardjik, displaying ample proofs on the barbarities committed on their Mussulman neighbours that in point of ferocity and blood-thirstiness they did not lose by comparison with the Bashi-Bazouks. Philippopoli and Adrianople were in imminent danger of being pillaged and burned, incendiary fires did take place in the latter town, and when it became a question of kill or be killed, the governors in self defence distributed arms to the Mussulman population on the understanding that they were to be used in self defence only. Soon after some bodies of irregular troops under the command of regular officers were dispatched to the help of the armed peasantry and then began the tale of bloodshed which has been told and retold with such an amount of graphic detail and exaggeration by the correspondents of the *Daily News* until it has moved all England to one burst of indignant outcry against the Turks. If Russia had expended millions her designs on Turkey could not have been more efficiently helped than they have been by the mischievous party spirit which has been evoked by these traders ou public opinion.

In Turkey the exaggerated expression of British feeling is already bearing fruit. The Turkish Government is willing to make an example of the guilty parties, but they are not in the humour to receive without resenting it unmerited abuse, and there is an increasing feeling of irritation amongst the Turks towards the Christian races as the cause of all their troubles, and great distrust of all Europeans.

Mr. Forster, M. P., is at present here gathering information; in other words, collecting venom wherewith to tip the arrows destined for Lord Beaconsfield and his party.

The Sultan has been devoting his leisure hours to making himself acquainted with the various establishments, military and civil, of his capital. He has visited the schools and hospitals, inspected the arsenals and reviewed the garrison at the Seraskeriate. He has disappointed the expectation of those who hoped to have found in him an advocate of the old *régime* by inviting his ministers to a dinner at which he presided in person. The old Turkish party have experienced another shock to their feelings by beholding their young sovereign driving out in broad day light with the Grand Vizier seated by his side. This unprecedented honour does not necessarily denote a special leaning towards Mehmed Rushdi on the contrary it is well known that he is no favourite at the Palace. Accustomed to exercise unlimited authority during Murad's reign, the old man was inclined to carry on the same game with Hamid, who took an early opportunity to intimate to his Premier that he had no intention to allow himself to be dictated to by anybody. On the whole he is gaining ground in public opinion, which, finding that it had been somewhat premature in accepting Murad's good intentions for actual deeds, will now be more chary in approving beforehand the acts of his successor.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

ALLAHABAD NEWS.

ALLAHABAD, 12TH OCT.

Mr. Stack, of the Educational Department, transferred from North West Provinces to Bengal, is posted to Dacca.

Mr. Woodrow, Director of Public Instruction, died at Darjeeling yesterday.

One year's extension of office is granted to Colonel Hatch, Judge Advocate General.

Mr. Wilmot Lane is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector, Allahabad.

THE HEALTH OF THE PUNJAB.

LAHORE, 12TH OCT.

The usual autumnal fever has assumed an epidemic and fatal form in Jullunder city, where the mortality has increased from 50 to 500, the number which was reached last week.

Colonel Cracroft, Commissioner, will shortly retire.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 11TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very firm. Surats very firm.

The London Cotton Market has been active.

Fair Dhollera .... 4⅜d.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

3 per cent. Consols for Account.. 96½.

5 per cent. French Rente 1872 .... 106¼.

Bar Silver .... 52.

Departure.—Strathleven.

LINE REPORTS.—12TH OCTOBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—12TH OCTOBER.

(MADRAS TIMES.)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. N. W., thermometer 85, barometer 29·89.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. N. W. 2. thermometer 83, barometer 30·03.

MANGALORE, 10-40 A.M.—Weather fair, wind E., N. E., N. W.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S. E., thermometer 87, barometer 29·90.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind S. W. moderate, thermometer 87.

WE understand that Sir Albert Woods, the Garter King of Arms, will be placed in charge of the ceremonies at Delhi during the forthcoming Imperial Assemblage. He will arrive from England in a few weeks hence, and will probably astonish the natives by bringing a corps of his trumpeters with him.

THE *Pioneer* makes a very personal attack on the Bishop of Bombay, for his sermon on the Bulgarian atrocities, preached nearly three weeks ago. The *Pioneer* has been cooking its attack for many days, and now ventures to say that a political preacher is worse than a snake; that the Bishop is like "jesting Pilate"; uses "stump oratory" which is "foolish and mischievous"; the "speech" is the "public house debating society" style; "a clergyman reeling out this one-sided rhapsody" is enough to make the congregation jump out of their seats and "burst out into angry cries of protest." Lastly, in true Government servant style, the *Pioneer* thinks the Bishop's sermon "claims the notice of superior authority." We do not think the Bishop acted wisely in introducing politics into the pulpit; and he certainly spoke unfairly about Lord Beaconsfield; but he ought not to be abused in this common fashion. The Bishop may, possibly, have thought that the atrocious crimes that were committed deserved condemnation, and that the pulpit was not an inappropriate place for the purpose. Whether His Lordship thought so or not we cannot presume to say, but he is entitled to the credit of good intentions and does not deserve to be abused in a whole column of vulgar slang. Those who heard the sermon did not think the Bishop was either a snake or a public house orator.

WE are informed by the *Englishman* that Surgeon-General H. H. Massy, C.B., is to be appointed Principal Medical Officer at Netley Hospital, on his return from India.

AN Inspector of Police at Ajmere has, we read, filed a suit for libel against the *Star of India* newspaper, laying his damages at Rs. 10,000. But did not the *Star* disappear a few months ago?

A FEW days ago, we read, the Pier and the North Beach Road, Madras, as far as the Harbour Works, were literally blocked with bags of rice intended for the Mysore District, where scarcity at present prevails. So many bags were strewed about, and there were so many carts employed in conveying it away, that it was a very difficult matter both for pedestrians and carriages to pass.

SIMLA is not to be abandoned, though Peterhoff may be. A palace, built on Observatory Hill, remarks the Simla paper, will make any Viceroy hold a favourable opinion of this place, and as the Viceroy must be near his Council and the public offices, house proprietors at Simla may calm their anxieties, but it is to be hoped will repair their houses and not raise their rents along with their spirits.

THE *Ceylon Times* says that Sir George Anderson has received a telegram from the Colonial Office authorities, offering him the Chief Justiceship of the Leeward Islands, which Sir George at once accepted. The appointment is, we believe, worth £2,000 a year. The Islands comprised within the above term are Dominica, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Christopher, Anquilla, and the Virgin Group. Instructions, it is added, as to the departure of Sir George are daily expected by wire.

THE undermentioned officers will be employed in the Quarter master General's department, at the Imperial Ass emblage at Delhi:—Lieutenant D. C. Dean-Pitt, E-8th Royal Artillery; Major H. Fellowes, 23rd Pioneers; Captains W. C. Clayton, 9th Lancers; E. S. Rivett-Carnac, 11th Hussars; A. W. R. Becher, 16th Bengal Cavalry; Lieutenants J. Hare, Royal Engineers; G. D. Stawell, 11th Foot; R. C. D. Wilson, 60th Rifles; E. Burrell, 85th Foot, and C. A. Mercer, 4th Goorkhas.

THE native inhabitants of Bareilly are alarmed by the possibility of their College being abolished. They have petitioned, or are about to petition, the Lieutenant-Governor to "spare that tree." The institution has done good work in its time, and the petition will, therefore, doubtless receive the best attention; but what can be done, asks the *Delhi Gazette*, if professors who have neglected to orientalise themselves have to be removed from the service they otherwise adorn, and natives will not qualify themselves in sufficient numbers to occupy their places?

WE are told by a Madras paper that the Board of Directors of the Madras Railway Company have recently proposed a fresh scheme for the Traffic Department, by which there are to be three different grades of Assistant Traffic Managers; promotions from one grade to the other taking place *only* on a vacancy occurring according to length of service. The whole of the Assistant Traffic Managers employed at present, as well as those that may hereafter be entertained, will be required to pass in one of the vernaculars, and increase to their salary, under the present scheme, will depend entirely on their passing the required examination in the vernacular of the district in which they may be employed, or seek employment. The scheme submitted by the Board of Directors has been, we learn, sanctioned, in the main, by the Madras Government.

THE *Madras Mail* circulates a rumour to the effect that the Duke of Buckingham will probably learn on his arrival at Rangoon that the Administrator General in Madras (who fortunately perhaps for himself is a Bombay Civil Servant) has pronounced his inability to pay the salary of His Grace for the period that he spent on his recent tour in Mysore and Coorg, and that the salary for the time passed in cruising from Vizagapatam to the Andamans, Rangoon, Ceylon, and Quilon, will also be disallowed. His Grace accepted his present office on precisely the same conditions as those with which his predecessors complied. These conditions are defined in several Acts of Parliament, and have before been acted on. We believe Lord Hobart lost some of his pay for similar reasons. It is said that if the Mysore trip and the cruise to the Andamans be reckoned when "cutting" the Governor's pay, His Grace will lose about Rs. 10,000.

IN reply to an enquiry made by the Madras Government as to the position to be assigned to officers belonging to the corps of Royal Engineers of the Imperial list, on their return for a second tour of Indian duty, the Government of India is said to have decided that officers who have left India after the first tour of service without expressing an intention to return, but who, on the assent of the Secretary of State for India, have been permitted to return, will be placed under the rule applicable to officers who have not served before in India, though the circumstances under which they have previously served in India will be taken into consideration; while those who have served in the department and before leaving India have expressed their intention to return with the assent of the Indian Government and War Office, will retain the full advantage of their previous service.

THE distress existing in the western taluqs of Bellary is reported to be becoming serious; and if the north-east monsoon rains are not copious, work will have to be found in the coming dry season for many thousand people. The *Madras Times* states that the measures which the Collector has adopted to meet the present need are considered judicious, and have been approved of by the Board of Revenue as the sum of rupees 25,000 was urgently wanted at once for relief works in these taluqs; the Board resolved, in anticipation of the sanction of Government, to inform him by telegraph that the sum was at his disposal. The attention of Government has been called to the fact that the Public Works Department work is useless for relief purposes, because the officers of the department cannot disburse the hire of the labourer every day. The Board, however, are in favour of employing district officers as much as possible in the supervision of famine works, relieving them as far as this can be done of their ordinary routine duties. If matters get worse in Bellary it will be necessary to strengthen the district staff. Meanwhile it is considered advisable to relieve the Tahsildars of their magisterial work and so set them free to devote themselves to supervising and organizing operations for famine relief. If the collector thinks this necessary and feels the want of assistance, the Board have promised to support any arrangements he may propose to this end.

MR. BRADFORD LESLIE, Agent, East Indian Railway, we are told by the *Indian Daily News* continues to introduce wholesome reforms on the line. The most important of these reforms is the establishment of a system of privilege leave, for which the railway employes cannot be too grateful. A circular has been issued to the effect that eleven months' continuous service entitles one to a month's privilege leave; two years' service, to two months' leave; and three years' service, to three months' leave. In cases of illness, four years' continuous service entitles one to twelve months' leave on medical certificate. As regards furlough, it has been ruled that seven years' continuous service entitles one to eighteen months' furlough. There is, of course, a provision to the effect that if privilege leave is availed of after one, two, or three years' service, such leave will, in every case in which an employé applies for furlough after seven years' service, be deducted from the period of such furlough. This is, no doubt, a most beneficial system, and we trust that the railway employés will prove themselves deserving of it. Another important change, we understand, has been effected. The Agent has abolished the posts of European loaders and weighing clerks in the goods warehouse and appointed two European platform inspectors in their place, who will be assisted in the working of the department by native loaders and weighing clerks, also by the goods clerk and his two assistants. This arrangement does away with the services of six loaders and five weighing clerks, who, we are glad to say, have, instead of being altogether dismissed from the railway, been transferred to other stations as guards and ticket collectors, there being a paucity of these officers on the line.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

NOTHING has as yet been heard of a Warrant embodying the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Promotion and Retirement. Impatient officers imagine that as they had waited so long for the report the latter would be acted on at once, but they forgot that for such an important change, involving also a considerable expenditure of money, the sanction of Parliament is necessary. I think we may take it as certain that when he introduces the Army Estimates about the end of February or the beginning of March Mr. Hardy will explain his scheme, and that if the latter is approved of the new Warrant will come into force before next May. I am not very sanguine about that Warrant. I believe that there will be fewer retirements than the Commissioners deem necessary, and that such retirements as may take place will be compulsory as being much cheaper than induced retirements. One thing I am pretty certain of—which is, that the old zeal-damping clumsy system of promotion by seniority will be preserved. How under those conditions the Duke of Cambridge can hope to stimulate officers to study and self-improvement I fail to see. It is idle to say that in peace times it is almost impossible to observe merit. If that is the case, what is the use of confidential reports and general inspections? I happen to know that the French laugh to scorn the idea of promotion by mere seniority. They naturally ask how under such a system can there be any ambition or zeal. Conservatism is a good thing, and I am by no means a Radical at heart, but I am honestly convinced that we require a complete revolution in all things military in this country—in organization, in administration, in promotion, in education, in tactics, and in dress. Such a revolution will not, however, take place till the nation has been roused by some such crushing disaster as Jena or Sedan. What is the use of devoting yourself to your profession and studying the theory as well as the practice of war if any man, so long as he is not absolutely a fool and knows the drill book, is sure if he lives long enough to obtain eventually the command of a regiment? So far from study and intellect meeting with encouragement, they are actually hindrances to advancement, and the officer who reads and thinks is looked on as a nuisance to be kept down by every possible means.

Apropos of Colonels, I may mention that Colonel Grierson, of the 15th Regiment, was obliged to retire almost on the very day on which he became 60 years of age. If this is to be a hard and fast rule the regulation is objectionable, for many excellent officers will thereby be lost to the Service while still in the enjoyment of full mental and physical vigour. If it is not to be in all cases adhered to, I fear that only the pipe-clay gentlemen will form the exceptions and that favouritism will come into play. If a Colonel is not a good officer he should be deprived of his command at any age, and it is an injustice to his juniors and the country to keep him on because he has not yet arrived at a certain conventional and arbitrary limit of age. Colonel Jephson, of the 102nd, is now on leave in England from Gibraltar. It is said that he will not resume the command. Colonel Cameron, of the 92nd Highlanders, has also sent in his papers, the reason being, I believe, ill-health. It has been suggested that a Major from another regiment may, perhaps, be brought in as his successor, but that would as times go be very hard on Major Parker, who has 23 years' service and has been 7 years a substantive Major. I believe Major Parker is a good officer, in which case he is entitled to the command. If he is not he ought to have been compelled to retire long ere this.

The post of Commandant of the School of Instruction for the auxiliary forces is one which it is not easy to fill. The Commandant must not only be thoroughly acquainted with every detail of his profession, but be able to impart his information. He should also be a man of tact and gentleman-like and conciliatory manners. A mere drill sergeant is of no use. To this post at Dublin Lieut.-Col. McBean, 93rd Highlanders, has been appointed with permission to continue to command his regiment.

The Duke of Cambridge has been inspecting the garrison of Portsmouth and assisting at a sham fight there. He is reported to have said at the conclusion that the new Infantry attacking formations had not answered their purpose, were self-destruction, and would have to be amended. He considered that rushes of 50 yards were too long and unnecessarily exposed the attacking line. Thirty yards, he said, was enough. In advancing by half companies, the Duke said, the space between the right and left was apt to be contracted. There is no doubt that the Commander-in-Chief's criticism is fully justified. I have seen a good deal of this new system of attack, and my opinion is that instead of being regulated disorder, it is simply recognised disorder. It may do very well against shaky troops or *bayonettes intelligentes*, but against steady troops who, like the English, will, if ordered to do so, hold their ground at any sacrifice it cannot answer. It is all very well to say that the fire of the assailants will decide the affair before the actual assault; but it is forgotten that the defenders will lie down, and, if possible, take up a position which affords cover. There is a terrible want of concert between the various parties composing the attacking force, which from that want of concert is much exposed to destructive counter attacks. As for the final attack with the bayonet, which it is conceivable may in some cases become necessary, the stormers are under the present system but a mere mob who, having the destructive effect of musketry dinned into their ears, are apt to begin the last rush at such a distance that they reach the enemy out of breath and useless. There is also a tendency to out-flank the enemy with weak detachments and to present a line every where too thin to resist a sudden offensive movement. In short, the new tactics are but a game of brag. As to the mounted long range of artillery, I do not think it will produce any great effect, for except a hostile battery it will have nothing to fire at till the range is abandoned to about 1,000 yards or so. The gunners will simply not be able to see any mark save a line of skirmishers whose position is constantly changing, and who, as they will not begin to fire till within at the most 1,000 yards, will not be very easily discernible. Of course the supports and reserves will take care either to hide themselves or to assume an extended order.

The French autumn manœuvres have attracted a certain amount of attention owing to the letters from a military correspondent published in the *Times*. It may not therefore be uninteresting to your readers if, taking the recently published French army list in my hand and commenting on its contents as I go, I give you a concise account of the present military force of France. The Infantry consists of 144 regiments of the line, 30 battalions of Chasseurs à pied, 4 regiments of Zouaves, 3 regiments of Algerian Tirailleurs, 1 Foreign Legion, 3 battalions of African light infantry, and 5 disciplinary companies. In each regiment of the line there are 4 battalions of 4 companies each, and a regimental depôt of 2 companies. The regimental staff consists of a Colonel, a Lieutenant Colonel, a Major, a Captain Paymaster, a Clothing Captain, an Assistant to the Paymaster—Sous Lieutenant—a Surgeon Major of the 1st class, a Surgeon Major of the 2nd class, an Assistant Surgeon, a standard bearer—Sous Lieutenant—and a Bandmaster who ranks with the Sous-Lieutenants. In each battalion there is a Chef-de-battaillon or commandant, and a Captain Adjutant Major, and an Adjutant who corresponds with our regimental sergeant major. In each company there is a Captain, a Lieutenant, a Sub Lieutenant, a Sergeant major, a Sergeant Fourrièr—a sort of quartermaster sergeant—4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 drummers or buglers and 66 private. In each company there is an enfants de troupe and certain staff non commissioned officers, such as drum major, corporal of pioneers, sub-bandmaster. In addition there are 38 musicians, 12 pioneers and a section hors rang attached to any company and consisting of clerks, tailors, shoemakers, &c. The total strength of the 4 battalions, 1 excluding the enfants de troupe in peace, is 1,339, not counting the Major who generally remains with the section hors rang and the depôt. The strength of the depôt 170. When on a war footing there will be added to each company 1 Lieutenant or Sous-Lieutenant, an tatre auxiliaire, 1 corporal fourrier, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals and 2 drummers or buglers. In time of war the strength of each battalion will be about 1,000 of all ranks. The means of supplying the requisite number of men on mobilization are as follows:—4 classes reservists, 4 classes of one-year volunteers, and 5 classes of the men belonging to the second portion of the contingent. The latter are men who, instead of serving for 5 years with the colours, have only served 6 months—in future it will be 12 months—and have then been sent on permanent furlough. It is evident, therefore, that there will be no lack of men. The Colonel is not as with us a mere honorary officer but the actual commander of the regiment. The Lieutenant Colonel assists him, takes command when he is absent, and if the regiment is quartered in two places commands the detached portion. The Major is the chief administrative officer of the regiment and has under his immediate orders the Clothing and Paymaster Captains and the section hors rang. In the battalions of Chasseurs the organization is similar to that of a battalion of the line except that there is a Captain Major as administrative officer, a Lieutenant Paymaster and Lieutenant or Sub-Lieutenant Clothing officer, a 2nd class Surgeon Major and an Assistant Surgeon. There are also a bugle major, a corporal of buglers and a chief armourer. In each regiment of the line or battalion of Chasseurs there is a fencing master. In the Chasseurs the total of all ranks in a company is 117 instead of 85 as in the line. The strength of the battalion is 592. When on a war footing the cadre of a company of Chasseurs is the same as that of a company of the line. The depôt company is smaller by 20 men than the service companies. The Zouaves have 4 battalions of 4 companies each and 1 company as a regimental depôt, at least the regulation says 1 company, but there are actually 2 depôt companies. The service companies have 151 of all ranks and the depôt companies 45. The composition of a regiment of Algerian Tirailleurs is somewhat remarkable. There are 4 battalions of 4 companies each *plus* 1 company as regimental depôt. The effectives of the service companies 168 of all ranks. There are five officers, of whom 1 Lieutenant and 1 Sous-Lieutenant are natives, of 6 sergeants, 4 and of 12 corporals 8 are natives. The buglers may be either French or natives. The total of the depôt company is 48. The Foreign Legion has 4 battalions of 4 companies but no depôt. The strength of a company is 151. The three battalions of African light infantry vary as to the number of companies according to the necessities of the service. The strength of a company is 226 of all ranks. The battalion staff is the same as in the Chasseurs à pied. There are three companies of Fusiliers de desciplino and 1 of Pioneers le descipline. Of course the strength varies. As in case of war in Europe the defence could be entrusted to the local troops such as Zouaves, &c. It is evident that Algeria and France could put in the field without counting depôts 586,000 Infantry alone. In addition to these there would be 318 companies which could be formed into 79½ provisional battalions. To complete all the companies to a war footing there are, as I have said, ample materials even now when many of the reservists have either never served at all or have only served in the Mobiles or National Guards. In a year or two, however, almost every reservist will have served a longer or shorter time with the colours. It is intended that in the first place only the 3 first battalions of each regiment should take the field. It will therefore be easy to be sure that in these battalions only trained men shall find a place. Even at the manœuvres which are taking place at the present moment the battalions are 800 strong, in addition to which many untrained or half trained reservists have been undergoing instructions with the 4th battalions or depôts. The reservists which formed the three field battalions could not be distinguished from their comrades and were much approved of by their commanding officers. I may as well break off here as I shall not have time to deal completely with the other branches of the Service. I shall continue my opinion of the French Army, however, in my next letter.

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ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

ON the turf nothing was done of any note during the week, beyond speculations on the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire, the only meetings held being the small gatherings at Derby Lichfield, and Ayr. The Cesarewitch, the names of the first three horses in which we received on Tuesday by telegraph, appears to have been even a greater surprise than the St. Leger. Roseberry, the winner, is not even mentioned in the long lists of betting quotations published up to the time the mail left. Woodlands who ran second stood first favourite with 6 to 1 against him, and Merry Duchess, the third horse, was low down in the betting at 25 to 1. Kisber stood at 22 to 1, 2,200 to 100 being taken about him.

Bruckshaw and Morbey, the jockeys, were hauled up before the Stewards at the Ayr meeting by the starter for disobedience at the post, and Bruckshaw was fined ten and Morbey five pounds.

The cricketing season has now been brought finally to a close. The All England Twelve, consisting of J. Lillywhite, (Captain); H. Charlwood, of Sussex; H. Jupp, E. Pooley, and Southerton, of Surrey; Alfred Shaw, and Selby of Nottingham; and Hill, Emmett, A. Greenwood, and Armitage, of Yorkshire, left Southampton on the 22nd of September, in the steamship Poona for Australia. The team contains, so to speak, the "cream" of the English bowlers, and is unquestionably the strongest in that department of the game that has ever left the country, but although they have many good run getters (indeed they all frequently make large scores), it is no disparagement to say that as a betting team they might have been considerably stronger. They calculate upon playing during their trip twenty-five matches, the most important engagement being that at Melbourne on Boxing day. So far as present arrangements are concerned, Adelaide, Hobart Town, and Launceston are to be visited before Christmas, and Geelong, Ballarat, New Zealand, and Tasmania subsequently. Other matches are in course of arrangement. The men are to receive 200l. a piece, a first class passage out and home, a share in two benefit matches, and 25 per cent., of the net profit arising from the speculation is to be divided between them.

Before leaving, the Twelve played a three days' match against Eighteen of Chichester and District, and the form they exhibited was sufficiently satisfactory to warrant hopes of a successful tour at the Antipodes. The chief scorers were—Greenwood, 59 and 8; Pooley, 9 and 32; Armitage, 2 and 34 *not out*; Emmett, 0 and 33; Selby, 19 *not out*, and 0; Shaw, 17 and 1; and Ulyett 12 and 7. Shaw, Hill, Armitage, and Emmett bowled with such effect that the Eighteen scored only 70 and 38 for 12 wickets. The totals of the Twelve were 146 and 140.

The 50 miles Bicycle has been the subject of another contest, the competitors this time being D. Stanton, who recently defeated M. Thuillet, the French champion, over a similar course, and J. Keen. Stanton went ahead at the start, and made the running at a strong pace, followed closely by Keen, for the first 15 miles. Keen then went ahead, but was soon deprived of the lead, and Stanton maintained his position in front till the 23rd mile was reached, when he had the misfortune to break a spoke in the fore wheel of his machine and was obliged to dismount. When he was able to resume his journey, Keen was a good mile ahead, and after a vain endeavour to lessen the gap on his damaged machine, Stanton finally gave up the contest before completing his 29th mile. Keen was timed as follows:—Five miles, 17 mins. 45 secs; 10 miles, 35 mins. 28 secs; 20 miles, 1h. 10 mins. 51 secs; 25 miles, 1h. 29 mins. 30 secs; 30 miles, 1h. 28 mins. 23 secs.

A feat in bicycling was recently accomplished by two amateurs—Messrs. Costen and Smythe, of Lynn,—who succeeded in running the extraordinary distance of 205 miles in 22 consecutive hours, the longest distance even run in one day. The first 100 miles were run in 9¼ hours, including stoppages for refreshments.

The Thames International Regatta has been fixed for the 2nd, of November and two following days on the usual course, between Putney and Mortlake. The programme includes nine events, three of which are for first prizes of £100 each. Two of the contests will be for amateur eights and fours; four for champions—eights, fours, pairs, and sculls, all open to the world; two for tradesmen eights and fours; and there will be one sailing match. The total value of the prizes offered is £825, towards which nearly £600 has been already subscribed.

The prizes in the American Centenary Chess tournament were awarded as follows:—1st prize, Mr. Mason, 10½ games; 2nd, prize, Mr. Max Judd, 9½ games; 3rd prize, Mr. Bird, 8½ games; 4th prize, Mr. Davidson, 8 games; 5th prize, Mr. Elson, 6 games; 6th prize, Mr. Roberts. The prizes were respectively, 300 dollars, 200 dollars, 150 dollars, 100 dollars, 50 dollars, and a gold medal.

Mr. Ralph Scott, the inventor of the flying apparatus, intends to make an attempt to fly from Dover to Calais and back, and expects to accomplish the feat in 60 minutes, whatever the force or direction of the wind.

Weston recently at Liverpool essayed to walk 255 miles in 75 hours, and performed the feat in 74 hours and 49 minutes.

Michael Bage, a Darlington man, walked 55 miles including half a mile backwards, each day for two consecutive days, in twelve hours, and 75 miles on the third day in 16 hours, having at the close of his task 18 minutes to spare.

PROFESSORS ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was much amused on taking up the *Times of India* on Monday last to see that the irrepressible "W. W.," the Profesor, I think, who so recently expressed in your columns his contempt for Christianity and his own superiority in matters of religion and philosophy to every one else, was now in a position of equally exalted sublimity as to political affairs. He is the one person who knows all about the Eastern Question, to whom it presents no difficulties, and who cannot conceive that there are two rational ways of looking at it. This, indeed, appears to be his state of mind on most subjects, for I remember his effusions at the time of the French and German war, and I should not have thought of calling attention to so well-known a state of affairs if it did not happen that the papers and telegrams received since Monday are rather subversive of his theories. I read the other day in a well-known essay about 25 years old an allusion to the "boy-mechanic who listens enraptured to Mr. Holyoake's exposures of the absurdity of all human things save Mr. Holyoake's self." The learned Professor is the Holyoake of Bombay, but instead of boy-mechanics he has for his followers those intelligent and modest young Hindoos and Parsees who do so much credit to our Educational Department, and are the pride and delight of our Presidency. What I write to you about, however, is to point out the way this gentleman speaks of men who at all events are not quite fools, and whose policy, as far as can be proved at all, is still approved of by the majority of English people. In yesterday's papers the telegrams showed that Mr. Forster supports the policy of the Ministry while that great weathercock the *Times* has come round to the same side and denounces Mr. Gladstone's last letter. What that contained we do not yet know, but it is pretty certain that it was nothing nearly so strong as W. W.'s condemnations of Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Derby. This is how he speaks of them:—"When the massacres, which every instructed person foresaw, had really taken place and were known to all Europe, he and his still more heartless chief displayed a degree of stupidity and incompetency in their acts and expressions, which more than any other cause contributed to that outburst of feeling which is so unintelligible to coarse or cynical natures." He speaks in other places of Lord Derby's "frigid and doctrinaire intelligence," of the "obstinate and short-sighted course which he pursued all through the spring of this year," of "the profound incapacity which he has displayed." Again:—"If Lord Derby is conscious, as he certainly ought to be that for more than a year he has utterly misjudged the whole situation, he may be partly excused, &c." And:—"The situation, in short, was one for which every fore-seeing statesman had long been prepared: one which demanded to be examined and judged from the stand-point of existing facts and not from that of diplomatic formulas and superannuated traditions." This is written in the spirit that the British workman is so fond of. He, every one knows, knows infinitely more about foreign affairs than the Prime Minister or the Foreign Secretary. The man who began life as a solicitor's clerk and is now as powerful a Prime Minister as this century has seen is not only heartless, but stupid and incompetent, but every "fore-seeing statesman," every "instructed person" knew what was coming and could have told these two incompetents what to do! How rational are these conclusions, how truly philosophical! The men who occupy the highest places in England, who have access to all the most hidden springs of politics and constant communication with those who all over Europe direct the affairs of nations, are the greatest fools in the country, the only persons who are utterly ignorant of what is going on! But is there no one at home to tell them so? Gladstone and Lowe have not quite dared to go so far, but one man has, and he too a Professor, Mr. Fawcett. He told a working men's meeting that there was not a man in the room who did not know more of the Eastern Question than Lord Derby. Here, then, we have the solution of all our difficulties. The Professors are the real rulers of the earth. Forward, Educational Department, and save the country!

There is one point which I think I may conclude with. The Bishop of Manchester was, as is well known, one of the earliest agitators against the Turks, and by tolerably plain implication against the Ministry. Yet he in a recent speech spoke of the satisfaction with which he had heard from friends and other independent authorities of the greatly increased respect shown to Englishmen on the Continent this year in consequence of the change in English foreign policy. This to many of us, whatever may be our opinions as to Turkey, is a real cause of satisfaction, but we need not feel of surprised at "W.W.," with his extravagant preference for everything German and his philosophical contempt for his own, country, quite overlooking this little fact, and still writing with the greatest wrath of the utter incapacity of Lord Derby, of the absurdity of his foreign policy, and the ignorance displayed by him of the duty of England towards other countries. But notwithstanding the Professors, the English are still the dominant nation in India, and in an Indian newspaper it is still allowable to assume that they and their rulers are not quite the greatest fools on earth.—I am, &c.

Oct. 12. A BENIGHTED CHRISTIAN.

MR. SCHROTTKY'S BOOK ON RATIONAL AGRICULTURE—WHAT ARE MR. SCHROTTKY'S QUALIFICATIONS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This book has been so generously reviewed by the Indian Press that notwithstanding the exorbitant price placed on it by its publishers, its sale must have been stimulated far in excess of its deserts, consisting as it does, so far as it possesses any value whatever, of an ingenious string of extracts from English, Indian, and American books, and reports on agriculture with Prince Salm Horstman and Baron Justus von Liebig occasionally thrown in as seasoning.

It is only very recently that I have had an opportunity of looking into its pages, as having—to commence with—a very indifferent view of the author's qualifications as a teacher on the subject, I prudently abstained from investing Rs. 7 in his lucubrations until I should have heard it well spoken of by men practically acquainted with agriculture, and Mr. Schrottky (also prudently) failed to fulfil a promise he had made me that he would let me see it before publication. I am still without a copy of my own, as from all sides the opinions which have reached me from agricultural correspondents agree that the only valuable portions of the book are the quotations (acknowledged or otherwise) which it contains from reports and agricultural text books which are available to the public at a more reasonable price than this compilation is now procurable.

As the evident object of the author in writing himself into notice has now been attained, and he is about to undertake a journey at the public expense, it is worth while to enquire into the qualifications of this gentleman for the post of Consulting Agricultural Chemist to the Government and the public of Western India.

He has, so far as I know, been as unsuccessful as an agriculturist, as he was as a practical chemist. He certainly did produce *some* Carolina rice, and some maize (such as it was) and vegetables, at Chinchpoogly. But he has not thought proper to report the results in his book, and I should like to know if in his own opinion or that of those cognizant of those results, they justify him in his sneering criticism as to the attainments, procedure and veracity of those entrusted with the supervision of the Government experiments in Khandeish. On a recent visit to the Model Farm in Khandeish, I was shewn a copy of his book, with a mark at pages 196-7, where he writes with reference to "the attempts conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Fretwell" that "*most* of them are *all* reported to have failed from the effects of the late floods," and "in fact a perusal of the several reports on this subject submitted to the Bombay Government would," he sneeringly tells us, "induce one to imagine that the very elements had formed a league against the successful introduction of this new variety." He then proceeds in the following strain:—

"But the fact is, as I have stated before, that the experiments were entrusted to persons who *while possessing scanty knowledge of the subject, further contributed towards the failures by a most careless and indifferent procedure and then attributed them to natural defects.*" (The italics are mine.)

These are very serious charges to bring against my honesty, capacity and attainments, and it behoves Mr. Schrottky to substantiate or to retract them at once. Meantime allow me through your columns to put a few questions to Mr. Schrottky, the answers to which should interest would-be disciples at Mr. Schrottky's feet.

1. Is it not a fact that for nearly all Mr. Schrottky knows of the application of chemistry to practical Indian agriculture he is actually indebted to the very person traduced in the foregoing extracts, *i. e.* has he not obtained all his knowledge, such as it is, from or directly through *me* and my bookshelves?

2. Is he prepared to deny the existence of the great floods in the Sirna and Panjra valleys which destroyed so many villages?

3. Does not the cultivation of rice necessitate its being carried on precisely at the season when that flood occurred and on low grounds, precisely such as must first have been inundated?

4. What was the result of his own cultivation, attended as it was with the following advantages?

a. Constant personal supervision of a very small area.

b. The inestimable advantage of that supervision being exercised by a chemist, and a lecturer, and author on Indian agriculture, &c.

c. The published results of all previous experiments including those in Khandeish, to guide or to warn him.

d. Absence of floods.

e. Unlimited authority as to expenditure.

f. Unlimited supplies of poudrette. (*Vide* his pamphlet on the sewage of Bombay.)

5. On what grounds does he base his claim to be considered an agricultural chemist and an authority on the subject, his experience as a practical chemist having resulted in two disastrous failures wherein he has sunk a large amount of other people's money; and his experience of Indian agriculture having been limited to some experiments (also at the cost of others) on a little island off the coast of India—experiments the results of which would have discredited the most prejudiced ryots or the most ignorant or, shall I say, "scantily informed" Government Superintendent of a farm in India?

6. Does the fact that Mr. Schrottky has with his own eyes actually looked on the face of Baron Justus von Liebig constitute him an agricultural chemist or a chemist at all?

7. Does he possess any diploma in chemistry? And what is the precise social, scientific, or literary value of the cabalistic letters G. C. U. G. which he appends to his name?

8. Has Mr. Schrottky ever yet succeeded in verifying the estimates on which he has induced people in Bombay to embark their capital?

I hope shortly to be in a position to lay before the agricultural public of India the *careful and scientific* procedure of Mr. Schrottky in his Carolina rice and maize cultivation and its results, and would meantime beg them to suspend their judgment as to the justice or otherwise of his criticisms on my work. When I have had time to read his book through, I will with your permission return to the subject, as it is a matter of importance that the public should not accept altogether blind guides, and in many respects the remarks and assertions of Mr. Schrottky in the book before us are utterly baseless or misleading.—Yours, &c.,

VAUSE FRETWELL.

Bombay, 11th Oct.

A MELANCHOLY ENDING TO THE SILLIDAR DISCUSSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A perusal of your remarks on my letters of the 8th and 16th ultimo have proved, beyond a doubt, that your defence of the existing system obtaining in the regiments of Bombay Cavalry is of the lamest discription, as the only way you can ever attempt to rebut the arguments brought forward by me is by wilfully misconstructing all I write and crediting me with having made misrepresentations with a view to malign my own service, which be it far from me ever to attempt. This may be very good policy on your part, adopted, as it no doubt is, with a view to prevent my obtaining concurrence in my views from any of my brother officers; but it is none the less contemptible as the charge you make against me is utterly groundless and devoid of truth.

So far from maligning anybody, I distinctly stated that no blame could be attached to anybody, but only to the system. I never stated that it was the practice in any regiment "to send good riders to drill for the sins of the bad," nor is there anything in any of my letters which can justify your audacity in stating that you find, on reading one of them, "that such a gross miscarriage of justice appears common in the regiment" with which I am serving.

Your remarks on my failure to see the connection between the prices of horses and the necessity of raising the men's pay are merely repetition of what I myself said without a having given you the trouble to dun the argument into one—as you call it one. You settle the "Presto-Pass" method converting the regiments quite to your own satisfaction, but not so to mine. Remounts can of course be procured as under existing circumstances, but where, as I asked before, is the money to come from to provide a horse for the penniless recruit who would join the ranks under your proposed system?

To wind up, I would add that men who live in glass houses should not throw stones. The printer's devil has rendered some of your sentences unintelligible. I put the fault on his shoulders out of charity to you. Look up Walker's dictionary—it is a much better one than Johnson's—and you will find the meaning of the word "punctuation."

I hope you will, out of justice to myself, give this publicity, as your remarks anent my maligning my service are defamatory, and might be conducive to something more serious than a rap over the knuckles, and I must request you to recall them before closing the correspondence on this subject.

SILLIDAR.

Sept. 23.

*** "Sillidar" is apparently very angry, and he is certainly very childish. We are willing to let him have the last word. Who could have thought that a discussion about burgheers, assamees, and several other curious parts of the native cavalry system would prove so inflammatory! Why, it has been as hot as a proposal for new water works.—ED. B. G.

JACK'S CRY FOR HIS NEW HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—What we want is permission to sling our hammocks (I've forgot to say we're seamen) in the fine new building the lately deceased Emperor of Baroda built for us near the Apollo Bunder. Jim and I have been to see the place and we like it and the situation muchly. Our present manshun ain a patch on it. I don't know if you've been to see the place we're living in just now. If not, don't come; for you'd go away more sad than if you'd been to a child's funeral, I'm not joking, it's very bad, and it makes us old Shellbacks worse than we might be. We don't set up for being saints, but like the devil we're not nearly so black as we're painted.

But its true, Sir, give us our new home and we'll be better men in every way. Our present neighbourhood is bad, the surroundings is bad, and with liquor shops staring us in the face every hundred yards, we drink a good deal of stuff, these dry days, that is no better than slow pison. In the new place with its fine view and fresh breezes there would be less temptation to wander out, and if we did—Jim and I for two—anyway, would much prefer the open Esplanade to the stinking native town. Jim talks of walking to Poona and seeing the Governor, but I tell him it's no use. If he was copper-coloured he might have a chance of being heard, but he's too black and the rest of us too white to be deemed worthy of much attention. Do what you can for us, Sir and earn the blessing of many an old Shellback besides

TOM BOWLING.

DR. DA CUNHA'S ALLEGED PLAGIARISMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have no intention of taking upon myself the answering of Dr. Da Cunha's assailants, though I certainly do not see in anything hitherto advanced by them any points that seem at all difficult to answer. But I see that in the *Times of India* of the 5th inst. (which I only saw yesterday) a friend of Father Hauser's signing himself "J. A. W." answers the questions which I asked in your paper of the 2nd. In the first place he says I am wrong in saying that Dr. Da Cunha made no mention of Father Hauser's assistance in his preface. So I was, and I am sorry for it; but the mistake was only that the acknowledgment is not in the preface, but in a different part of the book. The acknowledgment which has been quoted in full by two or three correspondents still seems to me as full as any reasonable person could wish. As to the amount of use made of the MSS. that has only been very partially shown as yet, "J. A. W." gives four parallel passages which bear a very strong resemblance. The first is purely historical, and Fr. Hauser gives as his authority for it the historian De Barros. Now, as De Barros' work is the very first which any one wishing to study Portuguese history reads, and is quoted by Dr. Da Cunha chapter and verse over and over again, there is nothing very surprising in the two gentlemen having translated the same passage. The second passage is a relation of a miraculous occurrence at the siege of Chaul. Of course Father Hauser does not pretend that this story is of his own composition; and in this case also it seems likely that the Father and the Doctor simply drew from the same source. But if Dr. Da Cunah did appropriate the story from the Father, I can only say that he showed a wonderful want of craft in doing so rather than in taking a fresh story for himself, for I can answer for it that miraculous stories of this sort, and quite as effective, may be found by the score in every history of Portuguese India.

The third passage is a very short historical statement which is probably to be found in every history of this coast, though Father Hauser no more than Dr. Da Cunha says where he got it from.

The fourth passage is quite different. It is a "reflection" on the ancient glories of Chaul or Bassein of a very cheap sort. Knowing both places, I must say that I disagree with "J. A. W." in his opinion that it applies well to Bassein but not to Chaul. It applies just as well to one as the other, and to Goa and a dozen other places as well as to either; and if anyone wants to read whole pages of the same sort of thing he has only to turn to Mr. Talboys Wheeler's chapters on the Portuguese in India in the 3rd volume of his history, and he will find a dozen passages that might well be put in parallel columns both with Dr. Da Cunha's and Father Hauser's.

So much for the instances of plagiarism "J. A. W." has given, and if he will print the other thirteen it may, perhaps, prove as easy to find the originals from which the two translators got them; but it is scarcely worth while I think.

I think most English readers must come to the conclusion that Father Hauser put a rather extravagant value on his Mss., which after all "J. A. W." says only consisted of 50 or 60 foolscap *pages*—that is, 12 or 15 *sheets* of paper. You will agree that they must have been remarkably close written indeed if each *page* would make 2 or 2½ printed pages of Dr. Da Cunha's book, as "J. A. W." says. A very amusing instance, however, of the Father's idea of plagiarism is given after the extracts in "J. A. W.'s" letter. Dr. Da Cunha quotes frequently from a book called "Oriente Conquistado," and "J. A. W." says:—"On which work Father Hauser felt strongly that, though often quoted by the Doctor, the Father's copy of the work was the only copy in Bombay,"—that is, the Father lent the Doctor the book but expected him not to quote it because it belonged to him! Now it so happens that some time before this controversy broke out I asked Dr. Da Cunha where he got this very book—he not only told me, but offered to borrow it from Father Hauser for me. I am very glad now that I did not accept the offer, for if I had, and had afterwards quoted the book in print, I should have run the risk of being held up by the whole Society of Jesus as a most unblushing plagiarist.

I must finally make a remark on a matter which "J. A. W." gives on his own authority. He says that the assertion that the Monasteries and the Inquisition were the causes of the decay of Portugal's power in India is a falsehood, and that Dr. Da Cunha gives no proofs to substantiate the charge other than tradition or his own little word. Now, it may be rather difficult to prove that this particular assertion is or is not a falsehood; but it is very easy indeed to give authorities of considerable weight who have made the assertion long before Dr. Da Cunha, and I really think that "J. A. W." must believe that nobody in Bombay except himself and Father Hauser have read Portuguese history when he treats this assertion as an invention of Dr. Da Cunha's. I can not here give all the authorities, simply because I have not the books to refer to, but the following will perhaps be sufficient.

In Bombay Regulation I. of 1808 which contains a most interesting and detailed history of Salsette, the expulsion of the Portuguese from that island is put down as partly owing to the cause given by Dr. Da Cunha. In Mickle's introduction to his translation of the Qusiad, the hatred the natives had for the Portuguese on account of the tyranny of the Church is put down as the chief cause of the easy conquest the Dutch made of S. India. Baldens's narrative and Hough's History of Christianity in India speak to the same facts. Of course the Jesuits may refuse to accept these Protestant writers as authorities, just as they might refuse to accept any history of England except Lingard's; but this is not sufficient reason for other people ignoring facts attested to by competent authorities. And if anyone wants to know what the tyranny of the Church was like under Portuguese rule, and to judge for himself of the probable results on the natives, I would recommend him to read some of the volumes of old Portugese records republished by the Government of Goa under the superintendence of Signor Ribeiro, or Deleon's account of the Inquisition at Goa published in French about 200 years ago.—Yours, &c.,

Tanna, Oct. 11. A. K. NAIRNE.

*** The latter part of Mr. Nairne's letter is especially suggestive. It would indeed be useful, in these days of discussions about the comparative utility in India of different septs of missionaries, if it could be proved that the abuses of the Romish Church greatly assisted the decay of the Portuguese power in this country. There are people who hold that the picturesque ceremonial of the Church of Rome enabled her missionaries to meet with greater success in proselytising than those of any other denomination; and of course there are others who hold that the same Church could not be and was not highly successful as an instrument of proselytism, and that it was its expensive and gaudy ceremonials that overweighted the political efforts of the Portuguese to succeed in becoming a Power in India.—ED. B. G.

STRANGE PLAGIARY IN MURRAY'S HANDBOOK TO INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 4th inst. I read with pleasure the suggestion to your numerous correspondents, with the view of enlightening the "Hauser-Cunha" controversy, and of shifting it into a new ground of discussion. The suggestion in question, comes indeed, in good time to close *la tempête dans un jet d'eau.* Very willing to judge for myself how far Dr. Da Cunha was guilty of the so-called plagiarism, and a purloiner of Murray's "History of India," the latte being according to your logical arguments the *true source* of information to both the worthy Doctor and the learned Fr. Hauser, I made a reference to both the books. But what was my exceeding great surprise, when instead of beholding the wished for discovery of Dr. Da Cunha's alleged plagiarisms I found that Murray himself was a plagiarist and a copyist of the French book Dubois de Jancigny's "Inde"!! Had not the latter been long since my book of daily reference, I would never have had the least idea that one of the best historians, and one of the best writers on Hindostan that we have—in short, one of the best Classic authors, had appropriated to himself the property belonging to another! Greater still was my surprise, and it knew no bounds, when I saw no acknowledgments *at all* in the preface nor in any other page of the book!!! To prove what I have said above I ask your permission, Sir, to transcribe some of Murray's passages *pari passû* with those of Jancigny's. No more will be required "to ensure a fair verdict; and I on my part will be as brief as possible in the quotation of the passages."

Parallel passages of Murray's History of India and Jancigny's "Inde."

Jancigny (page 150.)	Murray—(page 7 edit. 1855.)
Pour compléter la description de la grande plaine de l'Inde, il nous reste à parler d'une de ses parties complètement differente des autres. A quelque distance a l'ouest de la Djamna, le niveau general du terrain atteint un maximum d'elivation, d'ou il redescend a l'est et a l'ouest. Tous les cours d'eau qui partent de ce point descendent a l'est pour aller grossir le Gange, ou a l'ouest pour aller porter leurs eaux a l'Indus. Entre ces deux fleuves et leurs affluents s'étend un espace considérable, a peine arrosé ça et là par quelques faibles ruisseau qui se percent dans des sables. Ce d'esert d'une étendue suffisante, s'il était habitable, pour former un état puissant, s'étend a l'ouest sur un espace de plus de deux cent lieues de long sur cent de large, et presente un aspect en tout semblable aux régions les plus désolées de l'Arabie et de l'Afrique .... Suivant les observations de Mr. Elphinstone, sa partie orientale est converte de collines de sables mobiles qui sèlévent quelquefois à des hauteurs surprenantes. Toutefois, on trouve dans ce désert quelques buissons de plantes epineuses, quelques arbrisseaux du genre mimosa .... (so on down to the page 157.)	To complete the survey of the great Indian plain, there remains to be described, as already hinted, one feature wholly dissimilar to all the rest. Immediately westward of the Jumna, the general level of the country attains a point of elevation, whence it descends on both sides; and all the torrents, falling from this high mountain-range, roll either eastward, and become tributary to the Ganges, or westward to pour their waters into the Indus. Between these two rivers and their respective branches, there intervenes a considerable space, which is refreshed only by a few small rivulets that spring up and disappear amid the waste. In this manner is formed a desert of extent sufficient to compose a mighty kingdom, and occupying in that direction the whole breadth from the mountains to the ocean. This entire region about 600 miles long and 300 broad, presents an aspect nearly similar to the most dreary tracts of Arabia and Africa. According to the observations of Mr. Elphinstone, who crossed it in his way to Peshawur, the eastern division consists of sand often risinginto hills of surprising height, and so loose that whenever the horses quitted the path hardened by footing, they sunk above the knee. Over this wilderness however is scattered some coarse grass, with stunted and prickly shrubs; while, in the midst of the sand, there grow large water melons, affording the most delicious refreshment to the thirsty traveller.........(so on down to the p. 49.)
(Page 359-360.)	(Pag. 49 to 72.)
La première tentative de découverte fut faite par le roi Jean Ier sur la côte de Barbary. Il chargea une petite escadre de relever la côte du Maroc, et s'il était possible, de tout le continent Africain ... (down to the page 360.)	The first attempt was made by John I. on a limited scale, and in connection with an expedition to the shores of Barbar. He detached on this occasion a small squadron to survey the coast of Morocco and even trace the whole outlines of the African continent . . . down to p. 72.)
(Pag. 355.)	(Pag. 61.)
Melinda était une grande, et belle ville, bien bâté entourés de nombreux jardins et de bois de palmiers, couronnés d'une verdure éternelle. Leroi, quoique Mahometan, et imbu du mmê fanatism que tous ses coreligionaires, semble avoir été sous autres rapports, un prince liberal et eclairé qui apêrcût tout d'abord les avantages qui ses sugets pourrait retirer du commerce d'un peuple riche et puissant.	Melinda proved a large, well-built, beautiful city, surrounded by numerous gardens, and forests of palm trees crowned with perpetual verdure. The King, though a Mahomedan, and imbued with the usual bigotry of that faith, appears to have been otherwise a prince of liberal and enlightened views who saw all the advantages which his subjects might derive from intercourse with an opulent and powerful people.
(Pag. 360-380; 380-400; 309-329; &c. &c.)	(Pag. 72 to 119; 120-156; 202-239; &c.

There are not merely *thirteen* passages similar to these more; but I can assure you thirteen times thirteen—in short, the whole of Murray's "History of India" is *mutatis mutandis* a copy of Jancigny's "Inde!!!" Nobody, I think, can say that Jancigny has copied from Murray; the very fact that Jancigny's "Inde" closes in the year 1838, while Murray's goes down to 1854, is a sufficient authority to us to presume that *Murray* and *not* Jancigny is the plagiarist in this instance. The passages I have quoted are not indeed *verbatim et literatim* copied, nor copied in substance either; but the general reader will judge for himself, and, I hope, the sceptics compare the two books as well as to convince themselves as to verify the statements of facts herein elicited.

May I be permitted to ask you, Sir, whether you were acquainted before with this piece of literary robbery?

I doubt very much whether all the passages taken together, which Dr. Da Cunha is said to have copied from Fr. Hauser's MS. exceed two full pages of print: if, however, a plagiarism has indeed been committed, still I do not consider those passages to be actually plagiarized, since it is scarcely possible that a writer should not in *some* way or another reproduce the ideas and thoughts of the works he has consulted. As for myself I am of opinion, that if Dr. Da Cunha has in his work some *paroles detachés* of Fr. Hauser's MS. or Fr. Hauser of Murray's or of the Oriente Conquisulado, has he, or Fr. Hauser the merit of being the first in an attempt of this kind?

I should, indeed, be exceedingly obliged to you, Sir, by an expression of your opinion on this matter.—Yours, &c.

Mazagon, 12th Oct. M. CONWAY.

GRIEVANCES OF THE EMPLOYES OF H. M.'S DOCKYARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will confer a great boon upon the employés of H. M.'s Dockyard by giving a brief space to the following few lines in the columns of your widely circulated journal.

Under the rules the carpenters and other similar artizans of H. M.'s Dockyard, who are classed as inferior servants, are not awarded pension, in the shape of compassionate allowance, as a reward in old age for their long and meritorious services, until they can hardly move about and are certified to by the best Government medical authorities as quite invalidated for further service. If at all they are fortunate enough to pass the ordeal, they are recommended by the head of the department to the Local Government for a very miserable pittance of Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 to be enjoyed, till the natural course of their lives, who, endorsing the recommendation, submits to the Government of India for final orders, as the Local Government have no control over the Imperial finances. Days roll into months months into years, and the papers are made to lie over the dusty shelf in some corner of the Secretariat unheeded. Reminders are sent by the Local Government for the speedy disposal but to no avail, and lo! in the interim the poor applicant finishes his earthly career. And then the head of the department reports his death to the Local Government who again do the same to the Government of India, who shaking off the drowsiness coldly ends the matter by a stroke of the pen. If the sole aim and object of the Government of India is to evade applications of pensions and to relieve the Imperial Exchequer from the heavy burden which falls upon it, why instead of giving false hopes and encouragement, and thus deluding the poor servants by the promulgation of rules which seem only good on pen and paper, tell them honestly that the unfavourable position of the coffer does not allow them to spare anything for helping them in their infirm old age. It is this false hope that drags many a people to the Government service, and who sacrificing personal interests often choose to remain on very small pay for this false indulgence promised to them.

While writing these few lines, Sir, I am informed that upwards of two years have elapsed since the forwarding of an application for the pension of some poor carpenters of H. M.'s Dockyard to the Government of India by the Local Government, of whom three have left this earthly scene, and one counting the grains of his life on his bed. Many reminders have been sent to the Local Government, and the only reply that has been given is that the matter is before the Government of India.

In conclusion, Sir, I beg leave to request that you will be good enough to place this state of affairs before the public and advocate the grievances of these poor but meritorious servants.—Yours, &c.,

VERITAS.

Bombay, 4th Oct.

Holloway's Pills are the medicine most in repute for curing the multifarious maladies which attack humanity, when wet and cold weather gives place to more genial temperatures. In short, these Pills never fail to afford relief in all the disturbances of circulation, digestion, and nervous energy, which at times oppress a vast portion of the population. Under the wholesome, purifying, and strengthening powers exerted by these excellent Pills the tongue becomes clean, the appetite improves, digestion is quickened, and assimilation is rendered perfect. Holloway's medicine possesses the highly estimable property of cleansing the whole mass of blood, which in its renovated condition carries purity, strength, and vigour to every tissue of the body.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

THE VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 7th October, was 58 feet 5 tenths. In the corresponding week last year, it was 58 feet 7 tenths.

A GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.—A Mahomedan, named Yacoob Essub, was yesterday fined Rs. 50 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for committing a grievous assault on the person of Cassum Hassum with a stick on the day previous at the Null Bazaar.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 2nd October 1876 was Rs. 32,25,046; add silver received during the week 1,24,489. The sum of Rs. 7,00,002 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 26,49,533. There is in addition Rs. 2,67,000 worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 10th October, was 314, being 22 less than in the preceding week, 26 less than the total of the week ending 12th October, 1875, and 10 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 312 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 23·72.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Three cart-drivers, named Luximon Bhicajee, Habajee Soobana and Cooshna Narayen, were yesterday each fined Rs. 4, at the Girgaum Police Court, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for torturing their bullocks. They were charged at the instance of Mr. Nutty, an Agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—At the Fort Police Court, two cart-drivers, named Baba Ballea and Bhowanee Lucamajee, were fined yesterday Rs. 3 and Re 1 respectively, for torturing their bullocks. They were charged at the instance of Mr. Smith, also an agent to the same Society.

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.—A general meeting of the Bombay branch of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India was held on Wednesday evening at 7 30, at the office of the Society, Byculla. There were about twenty Bombay members of the Society present, also Mr. Atkins, the General Secretary. A long and fruitless discussion was carried on till nearly 1 o'clock in the morning. The subjects discussed were of no public interest even if they had been intelligently explained. We believe these foolish disputes are likely to be placed before arbitrators, who will perhaps be able to settle the quarrel speedily, to the satisfaction of all the parties interested.

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a European seaman, named Philip Macthanus, of the ship Gilbert Thomson, appeared to answer a charge of assault with a knife, preferred against him by Evan Mathews, a fellow seaman of the same ship, alleged to have been committed on the high seas on the 24th ultimo. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that defendant and complainant had an altercation which terminated in blows being exchanged of which defendant got the worst, and thereupon he drew his sheath knife and inflicted a stab on complainant's thigh. His Worship in disposing of the case adjudged the defendant guilty and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CUTTING A WIFE'S NOSE.—This case was resumed yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in which a Mahomedan of the weavers' caste, named Alladeen Khoodabux, stood charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Jyna, woman, his wife, on the 1st instant with an instrument for cutting. The evidence of Dr. J. Anderson, the House Surgeon of the J. J. hospital, was taken for the prosecution. His evidence went to show that the prosecutrix was admitted into the hospital on the 1st instant with a cut across the tip of the nose about an inch long and ½ inch deep, extending from one nostril to the other. She remained in hospital up to the 7th instant until the wound was healed up and well, during which he was incapable to perform her ordinary occupation, and the wound has left a slight but permanent mark disfiguring her for life. The evidence of Ram Pursad, the police jemadar of the section, was also taken, which closed the case for the prosecution. His Worship formally committed the prisoner for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

BARRAMUTTEE TALOOKA.—We understand great distress prevails in Barramuttee talooka of the Poona collectorate. Cattle is said to be fed on leaves of withered and other trees, and the grain dealers have raised their rates; large numbers of inhabitants have left their villages. One thousand persons were to be employed on famine work constructing a road between Soops and Barramuttee, whereas ten thousand persons volunteered for employment.—*Poona Observer*.

THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER, S. D.—W. H. Havelock, Esq., the Revenue and Police Commissioner, who proceeded to Dhond on Saturday last, left for Ahmednugger on Monday last, and returned to Dhond yesterday. He will now proceed to Indapoor. It is said that Mr. Havelock will visit all the villages in the Sholapoor and Ahmednuggur collectorates, where the distress is now prevailing. We also understand that the construction of the railway line between Dhond, Ahmednuggur, and Munmar which has been recently surveyed is to commence immediately as a famine relief work.—*Id.*

THE STAR COMPANY.

WE are happy to learn that the Star Company has not collapsed nor, apparently, is likely to do so. The performances have been suspended, we learn from excellent authority, for a few nights through the illness of some members of the company; but will be resumed again at Grant Road Theatre to-morrow night. In the paragraph we published yesterday we had no intention of disparaging the efforts of the members of the Star Company to afford amusement to the public of Bombay, and we are sure every one will learn with pleasure that the steady efforts of Mr. Williams to do the best he can to please us all are not unsuccessful, though, we believe, the labour and anxiety bestowed and endured are not so well rewarded as they deserve. We shall be glad to find the Grant Road Theatre crowded to-morrow night.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED) IN LIQUIDATION.

A GENERAL meeting of the above Company was held at its registered office in Elphinstone Circle on Wednesday last, at 3 P. M. There was a good attendance of shareholders. Mr. Heerjee Jehangier Readymoney was elected Chairman of the meeting.

Messrs. Charles E. Benn and Sorabjee Rustamjee Bunshah, the liquidators of the Company, submitted the annual report, from which it appeared that the total mumber of bales pressed during the year ending 30th June 1876 was 81,132, showing a decrease on the previous year of 37,054 bales. The liquidators attributed this decrease partly to the continued increase in the number of bales pressed up-country and chiefly to the smaller exports of cotton from Bombay to England during the year under notice, as compared with the previous year. The exports of cotton from Bombay from 1st July 1875 to 30th June 1876, were 10,13,537 bales, against 13,03,988 bales during the previous twelve months, thus showing a decrease in exports of 2,90,451 bales during the year under report, which decrease corresponds with the falling off in receipt from up country. The result of the Company's business was, however, looked upon as satisfactory when compared. The liquidators reported that the alterations to the old Press Building, containing the new Nasmyth's Presses, were completed in the month of February for the nett sum of Rs. 18,198-3; the work done they considered in every way satisfactory; and that the increased space, light, and ventilation thus afforded had greatly assisted the Company to retain its position and custom, in the face of the ever increasing competition.

It appeared from the profit and loss account, that the nett earning of the Company for the year under report amounted to Rs. 60,615 4-5. Out of this the liquidators proposed to make a distribution of Rs. 100 per share, leaving the sum of Rs. 10,615-4-5 to be carried forward to next year's account.

The liquidators regretted that the final liquidation of the old Press Company's affairs has been so long delayed owing to a difference of opinion between themselves and the Colaba Company in respect of the formal assignment of the old Company's property to the New Colaba Press Company, but they hoped that matters were now in train for an amicable settlement.

It was then proposed by Mr. Tribhovundas Na'hoobhoy and seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Jehangeer, "That the liquidators' report and audited statement of accounts to 30th June 1876, previously circulated amongst the shareholders of the Company, be adopted."

The proposition was carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Cowssjee and seconded by Mr. Framjee Maneckjee, "That a distribution of Rs. 100 per share be paid on and after the 20th day of October at the office of the Company to those shareholders whose names appear in the register of the Colaba Press Company, Limited, in Liquidation, on this date."

The proposition was carried unanimously.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meeting separated.

NEW ATHLETIC CLUB IN BOMBAY.

FORTY or fifty gentlemen met last evening at the Esplanade Hotel with a view to forming a new athletic club in Bombay. Mr. H. G. Rowell was elected Chairman, and the meeting at once proceeded to consider the outlines of the scheme. It was resolved that the Club shall be called the "Bombay Athletic Club," and that its objects shall embrace all kinds of sports and athletic exercises. A committee was formed of five gentlemen, with a secretary and a treasurer *ex officio* members, with instructions to draw up a code of rules and make inquiries with respect to other preliminary arrangements, and report to another general meeting to be held on the 19th inst. It is hoped to organise the club, and to have it in full working order ready to commence active operations with the advent of the cold season. Some discussion took place with reference to the question of the possibility of obtaining a suitable ground, and it was resolved that the committee make inquiries and report to the next meeting. The club will be willing to pay a moderate rent for a decent piece of ground and hope that Government or the Municipal authorities will assist them in their efforts by allotting them one of the numerous vacant plots of ground unused for any other purpose. It was decided that the entrance fee shall be fixed at Rs. 10, with a monthly subscription of Rs. 5, payable in advance. The names of 30 gentlemen who intend to become members were taken down by the secretary before the meeting dispersed. The honorary secretary is Mr. E. D Buckland, Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's, Rampart Row.

MUNICIPAL WORK NEXT YEAR.

THE following table shows the difference between the amounts of the tenders accepted by the Town Council for Municipal works, &c., during the ensuing year, and the other tenders submitted, and also between the prices to be paid next year as compared with the present rates:—

FOR ROAD WATERING.

	By Carts. per month. Rs.	By Bhistees. per month. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Jamsetjee Rutnaghur (accepted)	3,500	1,675	5,175
Other Tenderers	3,500	1,695	5,195
	3,450	...	...
	...	1,800	...
Present Rates	3,700	1,925	5,625

FOR LABOUR CARTS AND BULLOCKS.

	Carts and Bullocks and Drivers. Rs.	a.	p.	Bullocks. a.	p.
Nagoo Sayajee (accepted)	1	1	6	14	0
Other Tenderers	1	2	0	14	0
	1	2	6	14	6
	1	1	9	14	3
Present Rates	1	2	3	14	9

FOR ROAD METAL.

	Rate per Brass. Rs.	a.
Littlewood and Co. (accepted)	6	0
Another Tenderer	7	5
Other Tenderers	6	2
	6	6
	6	4
	6	5
	6	10
	6	6
Present Rate	7	14

FOR SAND-STONE.

	Rate per Brass. Rs.	a.
Littlewood & Co. (accepted) (also sea sand and hingle)	6	0
A Tenderer (also sea sand and shingle)	6	11
Other Tenderers	6	10
And Sea Sand	6	10
Present Rate	6	14

FOR HAY AND FODDER.

Per 1,000 Pounds.

	Hay. Rs.	a.	Boreed. Rs.	a.	Gram. Rs.	a.	Bran. Rs.	a.	Green Grass. Rs.	a.
Ruttonjee Bomonjee (accepted)	8	8	32	0	30	0	24	0	5	0
A Tenderer	8	10	...		...		...		4	12
Do. No deposit (Poona)	8	8	...		...		...		...	
Do.	9	8	32	8	30	4	20	8	5	0
A Tenderer	8	12	34	4	25	4	24	0	5	4
Present Rates	8	13	30	4	30	4	24	0	5	0

FOR COAL.

	Per ton. W. Hartly. Rs.	Smithy. Rs.
Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co. (accepted)	20	23
A Tenderer	21	24
Present Rates	22	28

SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 4th instant are published for general information:—

Kurrachee.—River at Kotri on 2nd, 13 feet, against 13 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Locusts doing a little damage in Kotri, Sehwan, Manjhand, and Kohistan. Fever general; also cattle-disease in Delta; many deaths.

Shikarpur.—Crops same as before except in Larkhana taluka, where jowari is damaged by insects; locusts in Rohri taluka, and eastward of Ubaura. Water 4 feet 8 inches lower than last year. Nights damp. Fever still very prevalent.

Hyderabad.—River still falling; breaches in Badin taluka. Locusts in seven talukas, but damage done in only four towards the north. Nara floods have reached Tando Bago taluka. Fever general. 58 fresh cases of small-pox in city, 3 deaths. Weather cool. Cattle-disease in two talukas.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Late kharif crops on Desert canal suffering from drought; rabi crops being sown. Fever and diarrhœa prevailing.

Ahmedabad.—No change.

Kaira.—Crops, weather, and public health good.

Broach.—Fever in A'mod and Jambusar. Rabi sowings progressing. Crops thriving.

Surat.—Nine cholera cases in Bulsar taluka, 8 fatal.

Khandesh.—State of crops as before. Cholera at Bhosawul, 12 cases fatal.

Nassick.—Rain ·05, total 16 84. Crops withering; rain wanted. Public health good.

Tanna.—Cholera slightly in two talukas. Rice crops suffering for want of rain in some talukas.

Poona.—Rain ·34, total 14·38. Kharif crop dying for want of more rain in all talukas; sowing of rabi also retarded. Cholera has nearly disappeared. Public health good.

Ahmednuggur.—No change for better. Cholera in five talukas, cases 124, deaths 59.

Sholapur.—Rain ·35, total 8·55; a good fall most urgently required. Cattle dying for want of fodder. Prices risen considerably.

Satara.—Rain ·11, total 30·79. Weather warm and cloudy. Crops withering. 31 deaths from cholera.

Belgaum.—Rain 1·28, total 29·27; rain partial in four talukas; none in Athni, where scarcity continues. Little improvement in prospects of crops throughout the district.

Dharwar.—Rain 2·19, total 20·61; fall heavy in some places, but was very partial; it has on the whole done great good, especially in Ranibennur and Dharwar. Cotton sowing progressing in places where rain has fallen. Poorer classes still suffering from want of employment. Cholera increasing.

Kanara.—Rice harvest begun on coast, prospects fair. Rain wanted inland.

Kaladgi—(Report dated 2nd). Rain 2·47 total 9 86; fall general but scanty except in Bagalkot and Hungund talukas; more wanted throughout Collectorate for rabi sowing. Slight cholera in Bagewadi taluka.

Rajkot—Crops improving. Weather and public health as before.

Wadhwan.—Weather warm. Crops good.

Baroda.—Crops well.

Colaba—(Report for the week ending 2nd instant). Crops good. Two deaths from cholera at Roha.

Ratnagiri—(Report for the week ending 26th ultimo). Rain ·43, total 58·34; still wanted. Cutting of Halvi crops commenced in Devgarh talooka. Crops attacked with disease.

General Remarks.—State of crops in Sind and Guzerat favourable. Fever prevalent in Sind and small-pox in Hyderabad. A few cases of cholera in Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Satara, Dharwar, Tanna, and Surat. The slight fall of rain in Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country is quite insufficient to avert probable great and general scarcity in those parts; more rain urgently wanted.

LOSS OF THE CAWDOR CASTLE.

WE regret to announce the total loss of this fine steamer when close to Kedgeree yesterday. The Cawdor Castle belonged to Messrs. Thomas Skinner and Co.'s magnificent China line of steamers, and left her moorings in the river on Friday in charge of Master Pilot Symonds. We forbear all speculation on the cause of the accident. Suffice it to say, that in broad daylight at half past 4 in the afternoon the ill-fated steamer was steered out of the channel right on to the sands when going up at the rate of 10 knots an hour. The shock was so severe, that within 30 seconds the vessel was keel uppermost. Three European and five Chinese sailors were drowned, the remainder of the crew saving themselves by clinging to the keel. The Cawdor Castle was a magnificent vessel, and was proceeding to Colombo with a cargo of 2,200 tons of rice, laden, we believe, by the agents Messrs. J. Nicol Fleming and Co.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

THE vessel would appear to have been lost through the pilot mistaking the channel. The weather it seems was somewhat thick, and the vessel had been taken outside the channel. The buoys being distinctly visible, the circumstance was brought to the notice of the Pilot, who appears to have disregarded it, and to have persisted in his course, although warned by Captain Greig that they were manifestly approaching what had the appearance of shoal water. Immediately after the warning, the vessel took the sand, and heeled over on the lee side. After recovering herself for a moment she turned right over and was soon keel uppermost. The boats on the lee side were crushed of course instantly, but the crew eventually disengaged two of the boats in the windward side and owe their escape thereto. The Chinamen are said to have behaved exceedingly well. Several of them liberated themselves from the engine-room by breaking through bars of the stoke hole. Amongst the drowned was the third engineer, a fine young officer who had been with the ship from her first voyage, the quartermaster, and two cooks. The crew all told consisted of 48 men, and of these 8 are lost. The Cawdor Castle was launched but three years ago, and was one of the prize tea ships of the season. The underwriters are hit very heavily, the insurance on the vessel being £55,000. The Captain with 14 of the crew passed the night in an open boat near the wreck, and was picked up by the Ooriya at half-past 8 yesterday morning. Two Chinamen, badly scalded, have been left at Atcheepore. The Ooriya was returning from Chandballi, and took the boat in tow containing 14 men, among whom were three engineers and 11 of the crew, and landed them in Calcutta last evening. The Pilot and over twenty men are on shore at Kedgeree, but were not seen by the Ooriya.—*Statesman.*

THE POLISH ADDRESS TO THE SERVIANS.

(*Vanity Fair.*)

NOT very many months ago there was a story current that Mr. Gladstone had disposed of his library, to the great regret of some of his connections, who bought it back again. Ill-natured people touched their fore heads significantly, and quoted the late Lord Palmerton's words, "Gladstone will either ruin his county or die in a mad house." Of course both these alternatives come to pass, but the selling his books, if true, rather than indicating infirmity of mind, shows a deliberate intention to have done with all the past lessons of history, and to embark on an unknown future, just as a man might launch a canoe above the Falls of Niagara to discover what made the stream run so swiftly, and what was the cause of the noise of the falling water farther on.

It was this habit of mind, which utterly disregards consequences, and is unable to see in advance, that caused the right honourable gentleman to estimate the probable cost of the Crimean War at ten thousand pounds, and his mistake of a hundred millions appears in no respect to have shaken the popular faith in his statesmanship. It is the same intellectual idiosyncracy which has prompted the phrases in the pamphlet and the Greenwich speech:—"The standing hobgoblin of "Russia." "I say the time has come for us to emulate Russia by sharing in her good deeds. Not a mere hollow truce between England and Russia, but their concord and their hearty and cordial co-operation." These are the phrases with which he veils the history of the past, and accepts as the ground for future British action that very programme of the Emperor Nicholas which two-and-twenty years ago he and Earl Russell (the survivors of the Ministry of 1854) held to be the justification for war.

It is worth while repeating the late Emperor's proposal, which the ex-Premier has now proposed to accept. It was, as everyone except Mr. Gladstone recollects, made to Sir H. Seymour at St. Petersburg in 1853.

"The Emperor went on to say that in the event of a dissolution of the Ottoman Empire he thought it might be less difficult to come to a territorial arrangement than was commonly believed. The Principalities, he said, are an independent State under my protection; they might continue.

"*Servia might receive that same form of Government. So again with Bulgaria; there seems no reason why this province should not form an independent State.*"

The Poles, however, have longer memories, and the most remarkable document of recent appearance is the address to the Servians by the Polish Historical Society of London. Space will not allow it to be given at full length, but some passages must be quoted.

"We have a right to speak because we know by sad experience at what price the arch-enemy of political liberty and national independence sells his aid.... You have been induced by the Russian Government, or by Russians acting with its permission, which under an absolute despotism implies the sanction of that Government to enter into a war with a Power the superior resources of which would not be unknown to Russia. You have been supplied with Russian money and Russian officers, and what is the consequence? your country is devastated, your children are slain, and your army is converted into a Russian army; for it is commanded and officered by Russians, and for that you have sacrificed a condition of real if not of nominal independence.... Poland fell under the power of Russia by the same subtle policy. We expiate in exile the folly of our ancestors. Be warned by our example."

To this now may be added the treatment of the miserable Servians who have been shot in batches, by orders of their Russian officers, because they were unwilling to continue the war. Yet no sentimentalist has a word to say in reprobation.

But the partition of Poland, and the means by which it was to be accomplished, was planned many years before it took place. Whether the document known as the will of Peter the Great be genuine or not, this much is certain, that it was published in France before the partition of Poland, that it contained a plan for that partition, and that the partition took place according to that plan. It was as follows:—

"Poland must be divided by our keeping up there perpetual jealousies. The Diet must be influenced to act upon the election of the kings; we must create for ourselves a party, and *send thither Russian troops and leave them until they have found an opportunity of remaining there for ever.*"

Let any man, not a place-seeker or popularity-hunter, read these words, substitute the word Servia for Poland, and decide if this is not the identical repetition of the former successful plan?

So much for Poland! So much for Servia! So much, again, for Bulgaria!—in the words of his late Imperial Majesty, "There seems no reason why this province should not form an independent State." The same drama is played, and is to be played, over and over again: it is only the theatre which changes; the actors and the plot never vary; there is always some one unhappy country, first to be protected, then desolated, then absorbed; there is always an acquiescent British statesman, and a British public, sometimes sympathetic, sometimes apathetic, never opposing. As it has been with Poland, with the Tartars of the Crimea, with Georgia, with Circassia, with the Princes of Central Asia, so is it to be now for European Turkey, with the goodwill of Mr Gladstone, and then with or without his goodwill, for Asiatic Turkey, Persia, and India.

It is always the same. Servia is made independent—Servia is set to invade Bosnia—Servia receives a Russian governor. Bosnia is intended to receive the same in her turn, Bulgaria next. Russia advances, not by a costly war, but by giving leave of absence to her soldiers. She is at no expense, all the gain is hers, all the suffering is for those whom she protects. The British public applauds, and Mr. Gladstone invites it to emulate Russia in sharing her good deeds."

This at least is the scheme. But there is a lion in the path. The Great Council of the Porte has shown that it knows its own strength. The six points on which peace is conditional have not been put forward without a determination to abide by the consequences; and if the Porte stands firm Russia will have to withdraw, beaten again, as she was in the Cretan insurrection.

There are of course the other alternatives—one of which may be designated as impossible—Mr. Gladstone's insinuated project for a British fleet to bombard Constantinople while a Russian army attacked that city by land; the other for the Porte to rely on England, and for Lord Derby to recommend, as did the Emperor Nicholas, autonomy for Bosnia and Bulgaria.

As to what the *Times* correspondent called the unsatisfactory news from the North-Western Frontier of India, it is not necessary now to speak. The progress of Russia in the East has been again and adverted to and the method there is identically the same as in Europe. The intrigues which were going on at Cabul now are exactly those which were being woven at Belgrade two years ago. Nobody cares. "Russia has a manifest destiny to accomplish," says one. Mr. Gladstone calls alarm at this, the Russian hobgoblin, and is too late to argue about it; the advance on Merv is already decided on, and thus, as the Turkish bondholders are doing their utmost to cut the ground from under their own feet, it is naturally to be expected that the Indian Railway shareholders will do the same. Only when the next Indian insurrection does come, beginning from Affghanistan and spreading to Delhi, when there is a consequent crash among the joint-stock banks at home, and a panic of which that of the present season has been but a type and a foreshadowing, then this country may have reason to regret that it has given itself up so entirely to the advice of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, the Bishops of Exeter, Oxford, and Norwich, the Archbishops of York and Canterbury, and—of Mr. John Cawdron.

The fame of this last gentleman may not have been so widely spread as that of the other before named celebrities. We, therefore, extract from a contemporay his claims to patriotic immortality:—

"John Cawdron, a publican, after seconding at a meeting held at Norwich, a resolution expressing horror at the atrocities committed by the Turks in Bulgaria, went home and knocked his wife about with a clock weight till she was covered with bruises from head to foot. Yesterday he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the magistrates."

The above instructive narrative is commended to the perusal of the gentlemen who, if *Vanity Fair* may be permitted to plagiarise from John Bunyan, ought to be styled Mr. Office-Seeker, Mr. Popularity-Hunter, Mr. Sensation-Monger, Mr. Newspaper Salesman, Mr. Blatant Spouter, and the Right Reverend Dr. Busy-body Platform.

It is possible that the attention of these typical personages may be drawn from the internal affairs of Turkey to their own, when the Caffres, the Boors at the Cape and the Dahomeans require a supply of British troops which cannot be sent. Not one of them had a word to say when, very lately, England employed a body of Arab mercenaries, under the leadership of a French Canadian, to slaughter the men and burn the villages of Malays who desired nothing but the right to govern themselves.

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